



CITY OF YORK

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1955

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Rt. Hon. THE LORD MAYOR
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„	FAWCETT	„	BUCKLE	„	ARMITAGE
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„	D. KIRK		

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Dr. P. N. LEE.

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Counc.	FRANK WRIGHT	„	ARMITAGE
„	DE BURGH	„	WIGHTMAN
„	FAWCETT	„	COATES
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Dr. P. N. LEE

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Counc.	FRANK WRIGHT		

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Counc.	FRANK WRIGHT	„	BUCKLE
„	BARDY	„	LACAMP

Dr. A. B. FOLLOWS

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Counc.	FRANK WRIGHT	„	COATES
„	BUCKLE	„	HOPPER
„	FAWCETT	„	WIGHTMAN
„	A. KIRK (Chairman)		

Drs. FOLLOWS and LEE, Miss H. M. SMITHSON and W. BEDFORD, Esq.

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„	HOPPER		

W. BEDFORD, Esq.

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„	A. KIRK	„	DE BURGH

Miss H. M. SMITHSON

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Ald.	KELD	Counc.	DE BURGH
Counc.	A. KIRK		

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and Chief Medical Officer, Welfare Committee—

CATHERINE B. CRANE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (London).

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare—

EMILY L. SIMON, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Part-time Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare—

ISABELLA M. B. HESSION, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

ALLISON THOMAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultants—

Child Health	..	..	..	W. HENDERSON, M.D., D.C.H.
Dermatology	..	..	..	C. W. MACKENZIE, B.M., B.C.H (Oxon), M.R.C.P. (London).
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	N. J. M. HESSION, M.B., CH.B. (Ireland), B.A.O.
Obstetrics	..	..	..	A. R. LISTER, M.B., B.CH., F.R.C.S. J. B. ROY, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.O.G.
Orthopaedics	..	..	..	H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., CH.B.
Psychiatry	..	..	..	W. A. L. BOWEN, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	S. P. WILSON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	E. H. T. RUTHERFORD, F.R.C.S., M.B., CH.B.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer—

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., CH.B.

School Medical Officers—

J. S. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

I. D. M. FORSTER, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H. (to 30.7.55).

M. C. BARNETT, M.B., CH.B. (from 16.9.55).

M. C. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B. (from 3.10.55) (temporary).

Principal School Dental Officer—

G. TURNER, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers—

C. H. THOMAS, B.D.S. (to 8.6.55).

J. K. THORNHAM, L.D.S.

Mrs. S. M. KENNEDY, B.D.S. (temporary—from 8.8.55 to 8.10.55).

Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare (part-time)—

Miss L. RITCHIE, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

NORMAN HANCOCK, F.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Inspector, Cert. San. Science and Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector—

L. C. BRYAN, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. San. Sc., Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Veterinary Surgeon—

G. M. SUTHERLAND, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time)

Public Analyst—

HUGH CHILDS, B.SC., F.I.C. (Sheffield) (part-time)

Senior Housing and Drainage Inspector—

J. WILSON, C.R. San Ist., Cert. San. Sc., Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector

Special Inspector for Food Hygiene—

H. HALL, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

Special Inspector for Meat—

F. WALLS, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

Assistant Inspectors—

A. M. ALLAN, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

G. BAILLIE, C.S.I.J.B.

G. W. LILLEY, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

R. THURSBY, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

E. F. BARNES, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

Rodent ~~Operative~~ OFFICER—

S. J. C. NORRIS

AMBULANCE SERVICE—

*Ambulance Officer—*L. P. SAWYER, M.R.I.P.H.H.

*Assistant Ambulance Officer—*H. L. BASTICK

*Clerk—*J. A. CROFT

DAY NURSERIES—

Supervising Matron and Matron, Crombie Avenue Nursery—

Miss M. K. VOLANS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron, Heworth Nursery—

Miss E. C. OTTER, Certified Nursery Nurse

Health Visitors—

Miss M. PRESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (Superintendent Nursing Officer)
Miss A. DUNLAVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Mrs. T. NIXON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss M. HARDWICK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss D. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss E. P. STANLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss M. CHILTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Queen's Nurse
Miss B. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Queen's Nurse
Miss M. O. HARRISON, S.R.N., H.V. Certificate

Health Visitor School Nurses—

Miss M. C. KELLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss G. I. CALLON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Queen's Nurse

Tuberculosis Visitors—

Miss G. THOMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Mrs. A. F. WITHEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Queen's Nurse

Assistant Health Visitors—

Mrs. E. LEONARD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time)
Miss E. ENGLISH, S.R.N.

Visitor for Gastric Follow-up Work—

Mrs. C. M. DENT (part-time)

District Nurses—

Miss J. DOUGLAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Senior District Nurse)
Miss D. M. PAGE, S.R.N., Q.N.
Miss I. H. TRUELOVE, S.R.N.
Mrs. I. M. RICHARDSON, S.R.N.
Miss H. DYSON, S.R.N., Q.N.
Miss J. F. GRETTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. A. STORRS, S.R.N.
Miss V. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Mr. D. H. ROWE, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mr. J. CARROLL, S.R.N., Q.N., R.M.P.A. (to 15.7.55)
Mrs. L. HARDIE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Mrs. V. WHILEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 26.8.55)
Mr. L. W. CAROLAN, S.R.N., Q.N. (from 29.8.55)
Mrs. N. TURNBULL, S.R.N. (from 3.1.55)
Miss E. METCALFE, S.R.N., Q.N. (from 3.1.55)
Miss E. J. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1.3.55)
Miss N. R. BUCKTON, S.R.N. (from 7.11.55)

Health Welfare Officer—

Mrs. M. E. JOHNSON

Organiser of Home Helps—

Mrs. N. HAKIM

Part-time Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives—

Miss M. HIBBS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Municipal Midwives—

Mrs. B. BURKE, S.R.N., S.C.M.	Mrs. A. D. COULSON, S.C.M.
Mrs. E. RICHMOND, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 31.5.55)	
Miss B. A. CONRICODE, S.C.M.	Mrs. M. C. SKELTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss A. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	Mrs. S. GRINSTEAD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss D. M. COOPER, S.C.M.	(from 16.5.55)
Miss L. M. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.	Miss F. H. HICKES, S.C.M.
Mrs. D. M. FORTUNE, S.C.M.	

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1955

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of the City for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

Meteorology.

According to available records, this was the sunniest year since 1884. 1,610 hours of sunshine were recorded at Bootham School, compared with 1,141 in 1954, and the temperature over the year ranged between 15°F. and 83°F. The good summer probably contributed to the lower sickness rate among staff during the last quarter of the year.

Basic Public Health Services.

The average daily consumption of water was 7,514,200 gallons. This was a 9½% increase on the previous year, and the average consumption per head for domestic purposes was 33.96 gallons, compared with 30.39 for the previous year. We take a pure water supply for granted, and tend to forget the work involved in producing and safeguarding that supply. Similarly, the value of other essential public health services, *e.g.*, refuse collection and sewage disposal, are often forgotten. This report deals mainly with services administered by the Health Committee, but we tender our thanks to those who maintain the other undertakings so essential to health.

The Challenge of Cancer.

The infant mortality, neo-natal mortality, still-birth, maternal mortality and tuberculosis rates were all lower than for the previous year, and most infectious diseases, including tuberculosis, are reasonably under control. The challenge of the day has shifted away from infectious disease, and cancer of the lung now probably presents the greatest challenge to those of us who work in preventive medicine. There were 40 deaths in the City from this cause during 1955, compared with 24 in 1951, and the figure for England and Wales has risen from 15,132 in 1953 to 17,271 in 1955. The connection between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung has been established, and we should do all that lies within our power to halt the steadily rising incidence of this disease. Cigarette smoking is a pleasant form of drug addiction, and it might be difficult to enlist the support of professional colleagues if one embarked on a campaign to lower the incidence of smoking. 87% of male doctors over the age of 35 are regular smokers.

The cancer education campaign under Mr. Malcolm Donaldson's direction terminated officially at the end of June, but has been carried on by other workers. A three-day In-service training course on cancer education for domiciliary workers was organised in the City by the Central Council for Health Education. One of the lectures was repeated later for a joint meeting of the Health Committee and the Cancer Advisory Committee.

The Joint Cancer Advisory Committee for the region have established a Cancer Registration Bureau at St. James's Hospital, Leeds. This will provide the basic statistics which are so essential for local cancer research.

Ambulance Service.

The accepted retirement age of 65 is too old for many of our driver/attendants. There is no scheme for providing lighter work for those who are no longer able to lift heavy weights, and this is a problem that is becoming more apparent now that the service has been running for some years. The sick leave rate for ambulance staff is high—not because of frequent short absences, but owing to the few serious illnesses which necessitate long periods of sick leave. The strain of continuous lifting on the older members of the staff is considerable.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, all who have helped in the preparation of this report, and contributed to maintaining the health of the people of York during the year, I tender my sincere thanks.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. B. CRANE,

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

CITY OF YORK

Section A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres: 6,474.

Population (Census, 1951), 105,336.

Total population, mid 1955 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 106,500.

Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931), 20,120.

Number of heriditaments (end of 1955) according to the rate-books, 35,567
(including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per heriditament 2.9.

Rateable value (April, 1955), £779,947.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £3,225.

MARRIAGES.

					Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.		
					York	England & Wales	
Year	1951	..	977	.. ..	18.5	..	16.4
	„	1952	..	986	.. ..	18.6	.. 15.9
	„	1953	..	954	.. ..	18.0	.. 15.6
	„	1954	..	908	.. ..	17.0	.. 15.4
	„	1955	..	993	.. ..	18.6	.. 16.1

VITAL STATISTICS, 1955.

(Registrar-General's Figures).

		Total	M.	F.			
Live Births	{ Leg. ..	1,463	746	717	} Birth-rate ..	13.9 per 1,000	
	{ Illeg. ..	81	50	31			
Stillbirths	{ Leg. ..	33	18	15	} Rate per 1,000 total births	20.0	
	{ Illeg. ..	—	—	—			
Deaths	.. ..	1,288	671	617	Death-rate ..	12.3 per 1,000	

Deaths from Puerperal causes .. Nil

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Number	31	4	35
Rate per 1,000 live births ..	21.8	50.7	23.3

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:—

Number	23	3	26
Rate per 1,000 live births ..	16.1	38.1	17.3

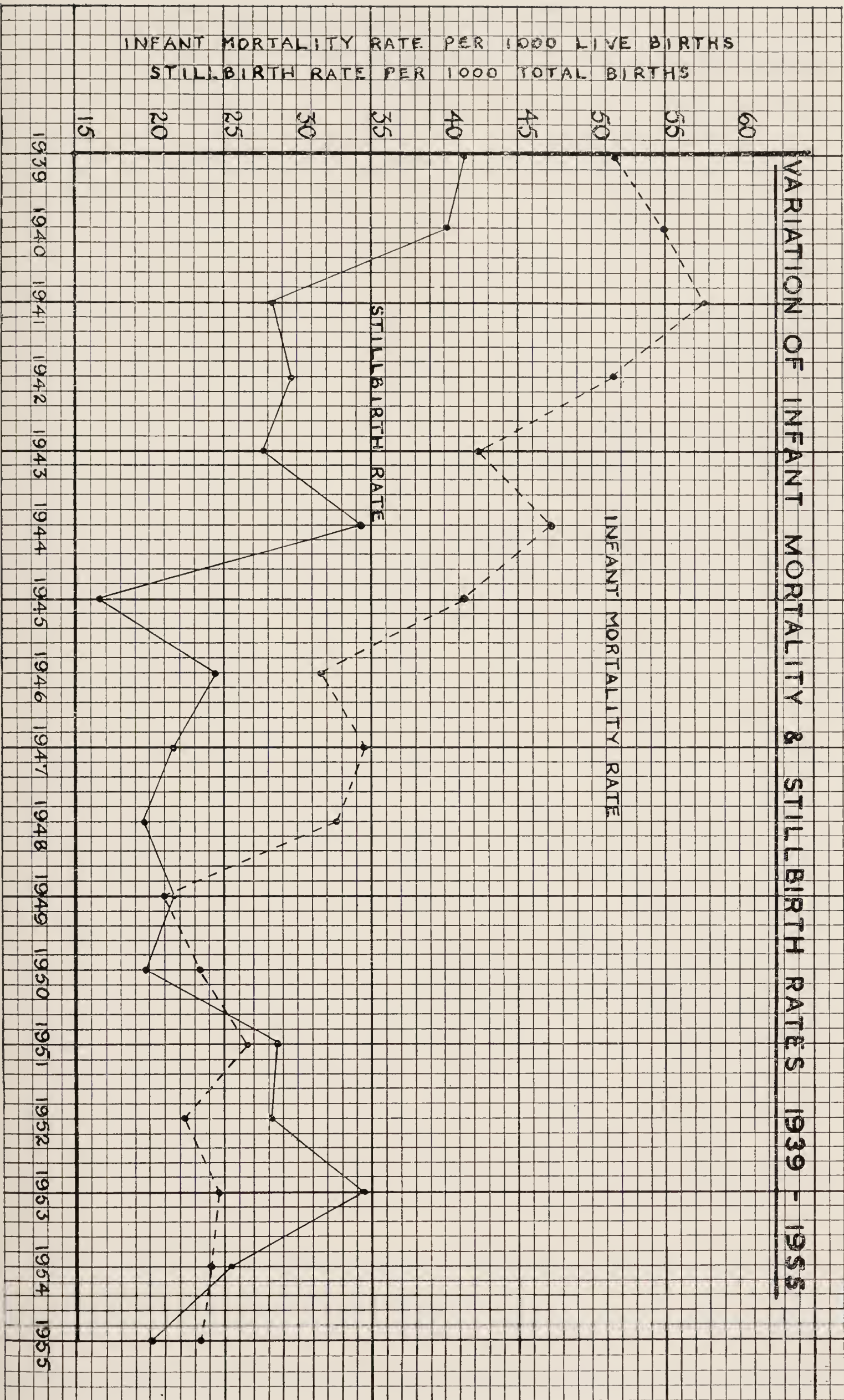
Stillbirths:—

Number	33	—	33
Rate	20.0	—	20.0

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	225
„ „ Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	1

Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	0.00	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	1.20	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate	0.08	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate	0.08	
Cancer death-rate	2.17	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate	0.00	

Year	Estimated Population	Total (Nett) BIRTHS	Birth- rate	Total (Nett) DEATHS	Death- rate	Excess of Births over Deaths
1951	105200	1556	14.6	1286	12.8	270
1952	105800	1561	14.6	1202	11.9	359
1953	105200	1550	14.6	1231	12.3	319
1954	106600	1574	14.2	1318	12.7	256
1955	106500	1544	13.9	1288	12.3	356
AVERAGE ..		1557	14.4	1265	12.4	312



CAUSES OF DEATH, 1951-1955.

Cause of Death	Years				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Tuberculosis, respiratory	19	15	14	17	9
Tuberculosis, other	1	3	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	6	5	1	5	6
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	2	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	2	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	1	1	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	3	—	3	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	42	24	37	43	34
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	24	41	39	30	40
Malignant neoplasm, breast	21	14	17	20	25
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	12	19	9	10	10
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	105	104	102	106	116
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	4	6	4	4	6
Diabetes	12	13	14	12	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	170	188	167	244	216
Coronary disease, angina	178	169	176	185	188
Hypertension with heart disease	31	24	17	29	31
Other heart disease	232	199	218	196	177
Other circulatory diseases	50	63	52	72	58
Influenza	31	2	10	4	1
Pneumonia	52	32	67	38	45
Bronchitis	72	65	51	67	60
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	7	12	4	15	20
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	24	16	13	21	17
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	3	5	3	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	15	10	15	12	18
Hyperplasia of prostate	14	12	13	12	18
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	2	1	1	2	—
Congenital malformations	11	5	6	7	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	102	110	128	111	124
Motor vehicle accidents	7	11	4	12	7
All other accidents	22	18	22	25	35
Suicide	8	14	14	13	12
Homicide and operations of war	4	2	5	—	2
All Causes—TOTALS	1286	1202	1231	1318	1288

Comparison of Certain Rates in York with similar Rates for
England and Wales.

	England and Wales	York
Births.. .. .	15.0	13.9
Deaths.. .. .	11.7	12.3
Maternal Mortality	—	—*
Infant Mortality	24.9*	23.3
Neonatal Mortality	17.3	17.3
Stillbirths	23.1	20.0
Tuberculosis Mortality	0.14	0.08

* Lowest on record.

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1951-1955.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	2	1	1	2	1
Rate per 1,000 births:					
York	1.3	0.65	0.65	1.27	—*
England and Wales	0.79	0.72	0.76	1.38	0.64
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK) ..	40	33	37	37	35
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York	26.9	22.2	25.0	24.2	23.3
England and Wales	29.6	27.6	26.8	25.5	24.9*

* Lowest on record.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1951-1955.
(Registrar-General's figures).

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1951	19	0.18	1	0.00*	20	0.19
1952	15	0.15	3	0.03	18	0.18
1953	14	0.14	—	—	14	0.14
1954	17	0.16	—	—	17	0.16
1955	9	0.08*	—	—	9	0.08*
Average..	15	14.2	0.8	0.00	15	0.15

* Lowest on record.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS notified:

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	72	89	81	84	66	78	67	47	52	44
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	29	30	29	27	23	23	23	17	13	17
Total ..	101	119	110	111	89	101	90	64	65	61*

* Lowest on record.

Of the 44 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis 3 were picked up by Mass Radiography.

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955.

				1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Pulmonary—M.	..	..	..	230	244	239	239	239
	F.	..	..	164	182	169	180	176
Total	..	..	..	394	426	408	419	415
Non-Pulmonary M.	..	..	..	58	56	47	49	40
	F.	..	..	67	74	63	58	55
Total	..	..	..	125	150	110	107	95
Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary				519	556	518	526	510

Section B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

National Health Service Act, 1946—Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29 and 51.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

1. Number of births notified in the area during the year under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notifications:

(a) Live births, 1,532, (b) Still-births, 31, (c) Total, 1,563.

2. Infant Welfare Centres—

During the year, one new Infant Welfare Clinic was opened, at Cornlands Road, Gale Lane, Acomb. The Military Hospital Clinic, previously restricted to Military families became an open Clinic.

(a)	Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council	8
(b)	Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations	—
(c)	Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of the first attendance were—	
(i)	Under 1 year of age	1,035
(d)	Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were—	
(i)	Under 1 year of age	935
(ii)	Over 1 year of age	1,201

A special effort was started in November 1953 to obtain a better attendance of Toddlers. A birthday letter has been sent to all 4 year olds inviting them to attend the Toddler's clinic. 104 have attended in response to 597 letters sent out, *i.e.*, 17 per cent. This compares adversely with figures for the previous year.

3. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics:

The Clinics shown as "Provided and maintained by the Council" are clinics run by the Hospital Management Committee primarily for maternity hospital patients. Cases are seen as necessary for the Local Authority on an agency basis.

	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
(i) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council ..	2	1
(ii) Total number of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year	4	1
(iii) No. of ante-natal sessions held by Council Midwives		93
(iv) No. of attendances	1,109	

From these figures it will be seen that the medical aspect of ante-natal care has been taken over almost entirely by General Practitioners and by the Maternity Hospital Medical Staff.

The number of stillbirths investigated during the year was 32, of which 21 were born in hospital, 3 in nursing homes, and 8 at home. Of the 28 born in hospital 9 were admitted as emergencies, not having had ante-natal care at the hospital clinics.

Causes of Stillbirths have been classified as follows:—

1.	Gross errors of development	..	..	..	6
2.	Malpresentation locked twins 2; extended breech 1				3
3.	Intracranial haemorrhage	..	..	..	2
4.	Cord prolapsed or strangulation	..	..	..	4
5.	Maternal diabetes	..	..	..	1
6.	Rh. incompatibility	..	..	..	4
7.	Toxaemia	..	..	..	2
8.	Premature separation of placenta (including placenta praevia)	..	..	..	3
9.	Placental insufficiency (cause unknown)	..	..	..	2
10.	Undetermined	..	..	..	5
					—
					32
					—

4. Care of Unmarried Mothers and Illegitimate Children.

The Council have appointed a Social Worker for the purpose of Circular 2866 and have an arrangement whereby girls are admitted to Heworth Moor House (Diocesan Moral Welfare Hostel) or to other institutions before and after confinement.

81 illegitimate births were registered in 1955; of these:—
 10 were registered in Hull (from Sutton House Hostel); 7 in Leeds (from Salvation Army and Catholic Hostel); 2 in Harrogate (from St. Monica's Hostel); 2 in Blackburn (from Blackburn Moral Welfare Hostel); 1 in Newcastle (from Salvation Army Hostel); 1 in Sheffield (from St. Agatha's Hostel); 1 in Heywood (from Heywood Moral Welfare Hostel); 1 in Edinburgh (from Salvation Army Hostel); 1 in Scarborough (from Scarborough Moral Welfare Hostel); 1 from Westow Croft Maternity Hospital; 1 from Peterborough Maternity Hospital; 53 in York or from Fulford Maternity Hospital.

York compared with England and Wales.

	York Illegitimate Births	York Illegitimate % of all live births	England and Wales	Illegitimate % of all live births
1945	243	13.3	64,064	9.35
1949	121	6.7	37,064	5.07
1950	103	6.0	35,005	5.06
1951	88	5.6	32,960	4.85
1952	79	5.06	32,033	4.76
1953	88	5.6	32,503	4.7
1954	78	5.04	30,991	4.6
1955	81	5.27		

These figures show that the illegitimate rate in York remains slightly higher than the average for the rest of the country.

Analysis of 1955 Cases—Registration.

1. Registered in York, mother York resident ..	43
2. Registered in York but mother resident in other areas	10
3. Registered in other areas, mother York resident	28

2. Mothers from other areas.

4 of these girls were living just outside the City boundaries and were known to the Welfare Officer and 6 were from other towns—(1 at Heworth Moor House and 5 at Nursing Homes; 3 of these infants were placed for adoption through York Adoption Society; the other 2 returned home with their mother).

1 and 3. York Residents.

Of the 71 York residents: 40 were single girls not cohabiting; 5 were single girls cohabiting with the putative father or in close contact with him; 4 were single girls who later married the putative father; 13 were married women cohabiting with the putative father; 8 were married women not cohabiting with the putative father; 1 was a married woman living with her husband.

Affiliation Orders.

11 orders were granted through the Court and in 19 cases private arrangements for payment by putative father were made.

Adoptions.

25 infants were placed with a view to adoption:—

11 through York Adoption Society; 5 through Hull Children Department; 2 through Leeds Catholic Adoption Society; 1 through Sheffield Adoption Society; 1 through Heywood Adoption Society and 5 private adoptions.

4 illegitimate infants were admitted to a residential nursery during the year and there were 4 notified mental defectives who gave birth to a child.

Occupations of Single Girls.

36 were manual workers; 6 were clerical workers; 2 were telephonists; 2 were bus conductresses; 2 were nurse trainees; 1 was a school mistress.

Mother and Baby Homes.

29 cases were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes during the year compared with 15 the previous year. 14 of these girls were under the age of 18 years.

99 girls or women expecting an illegitimate child sought help from the Welfare Officer in 1955. Their ages at the time they became pregnant were:—

Aged 13 ..	1	Aged 18 ..	12	Aged 23 ..	6
„ 14 ..	2	„ 19 ..	10	„ 24 ..	3
„ 15 ..	5	„ 20 ..	7	„ 25/29	13
„ 16 ..	1	„ 21 ..	5	„ 30 ..	7
„ 17 ..	10	„ 22 ..	6	„ 31/37	11

i.e., 41 were under the age of 20 and 58 over 20 years of age.

Illegitimate Stillbirths and Infant Deaths.

There were no still births among illegitimate pregnancies but there were 4 infant deaths, and 1 York infant died in Bradford.

In 1 case the infant's mother was convicted of infanticide. The child lived for 5 minutes and was asphyxiated.

Summary of Social conditions of nineteen unmarried expectant mothers under eighteen years of age, referred for help in 1955.

The Girls.

3 girls were still at school; 5 had just left; and 11 girls were in employment.

Intelligence (as assessed by the Welfare Worker).

1 girl aged 17 years was a notified mental defective and had attended the Special School; 14 were below average intelligence; 2 appeared to be average; and 2 were of average intelligence but emotionally unstable.

Family History.

2 girls were illegitimate themselves and the mother of one of them was illegitimate. 2 of the girls' mothers were receiving psychiatric treatment and 2 of the girls' fathers were physically handicapped.

Out of School Activities.

2 girls participated in sports out of school; 2 had no particular interest in anything and 15 spent their leisure time dancing (one particular dance hall was mentioned on several occasions), and at the cinema.

4 girls admitted intercourse with several boys and 15 girls admitted intercourse with one boy only.

The Homes.

In every case the girl was handicapped by her home life in some obvious respect.

In 10 out of 19 there was parental disharmony; in 5 the bedroom accommodation was inadequate, entailing sharing of room by brothers and sisters; in 4 there was real poverty (1 mother a widow, 1 father a widower and 2 physically handicapped fathers).

The Putative Fathers.

19 putative fathers were ascertained and interviewed. Of these 2 were married men who did not admit paternity; 17 were of 18 years and under (one of 15, two of 16 years); 9 of them admitted paternity and helped financially 4 of them married the girl concerned just before or just after confinement; 1 was the putative father of two illegitimate children in this year; he married one of the girls after the child was born and they are already separated; 4 of the putative fathers were known to have bad records.

5. Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44).

The Council employ two domiciliary midwives specially trained in the care of the premature baby. They undertake the care of premature babies born at home, and are notified of the impending discharge of all premature babies from hospital. They undertake the necessary after-care until the case is handed over to the Health Visitor. During the year 103 premature and 1 weak but not premature infants were attended by these nurses.

The number of premature babies notified during 1955 was:—118.

Total number of above who were born:—

(i)	at home	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
(ii)	in hospital or nursing home	..	..	..	..	..	..	94

The number of those born at home:—

(i)	who were nursed entirely at home	..	..	..	18
(ii)	who died during the first 24 hours	..	..	..	1
(iii)	who survived at the end of 28 days	..	..	..	2

The number of those born in hospital or nursing home:—

(i)	who died during the first 24 hours	..	..	..	4
(ii)	who survived at the end of 28 days	..	..	..	73

The following is an analysis of the weights of premature babies born at home, based on the Ministry of Health's classification:—

2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less	..	..	..	..	—
Over 2 lbs. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs.	..	..	..	..	—
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	..	..	..	..	4
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	..	..	..	..	5
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	..	..	..	..	9

Day Nurseries.

An outbreak of measles affected all the susceptible children in February and March. Upper respiratory infections occurred during the winter and spring and accounted for the sudden death of an infant of 4 months in May.

There were three sporadic cases of Chicken Pox (1 in August, 2 at the other nursery in December) and one case of Rubella in November.

The incidence of sickness amongst the staff due to a variety of causes was somewhat higher than usual and caused considerable inconvenience in the running of the nurseries.

There were 6 students in training during the year for the National Nursery Examination Board Diploma.

The following survey of attendances is of interest in view of the tendency in some parts of the country to close Day Nurseries. Admission is still strictly for priority cases only.

Crombie Avenue.	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Average daily attendance—					
0—2	4	6	6	7	5
2—5	17	17	17	17	15
Number on Register at end of year—					
0—2	9	8	11	10	9
2—5	25	24	26	24	20

Heworth.

Average daily attendance—					
0—2	12	10	12	10	11
2—5	18	17	21	23	23
Number on Register at end of year—					
0—2	17	14	18	19	22
2—5	27	29	34	30	33

7. Infectious Diseases of Infants and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Disease	Number of cases notified during the year
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—
(3) Puerperal Pyrexia	—

Four deaths of infants due to pneumonia during the neo-natal period were reported to the Health Department during the year. There were in addition three infant deaths from pneumonia. This is now more of a problem than either ophthalmia or pemphigus.

Of the 4 deaths from pneumonia during the neo-natal period, 3 were born and died in the Maternity Hospital in January and November. One was born at home and transferred to a general hospital before death. Ages at death varied from 22 hours to 6 days.

There was no evidence of spread of infection from one case to another, or of any common infecting agent. It must constantly be remembered however, that pneumonia is an infectious disease.

8. Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

9. Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

This includes voluntary homes, and homes administered by the Local Authority Children Committee.

- (a) YORK DIOCESAN MOTHER AND BABY HOME,
HEWORTH MOOR HOUSE, YORK.

Chairman: Lady Celia Milnes-Coates.
Hon. Secretary: Miss V. Argles.
Superintendent: Miss E. Driver, D.N., S.R.N., S.C.M.
14 beds. 10 cots.

The above Home receives expectant mothers, chiefly unmarried women and girls. The length of stay varies according to circumstances, but usually consists of 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after their confinement. Confinements take place in a Hospital or Maternity Home. There is a doctor attached to the Home, who visits each week and in cases of emergency.

Girls of all religious denominations are received. There is a Church of England Chaplain who visits to give help and advice where desired.

Resident 1st January, 1955. 12 girls: 7 babies.

Admissions during the year ending 31st December, 1955. 42.

Of these: 40 were expectant unmarried mothers; 1 a divorcee; and 1 a married woman.

Discharges: 44 women; 42 babies.

14 girls returned home (helped by their parents) with their babies; 7 girls took resident posts with their babies and 4 babies were received into care; 3 by the Church Children's Society; 1 by the National Children's Homes. 2 girls left before the birth of their baby.

Resident 31st December, 1955. 10 girls. 4 babies. 1 girl came from York, the remainder were chiefly from areas within the Diocese of York.

Ages ranged from 14 years to 44 years. The health of all residents has been good throughout the year.

Girls are instructed in domestic duties, the preparation of the babies layette during the ante-natal period, and the care of their baby during the post-natal period.

A dressmaking class is held each week. York Education Authority supplies the teacher.

(b) WEST GARTH CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY NURSERY

This Nursery has accommodation for 20 children under the age of 5 and is recognised as a training centre for the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board Diploma.

It is run on the "family" plan. The children are kept in small groups with their own nursery nurse to look after them. Every encouragement is given to the children's relatives to visit as often as possible and join in the child's life in the nursery. As the Nursery is the only home the children know, it is a cheerful, ordinary home. Most of the children leave for adoption or for permanent foster homes, and some may return to relatives when a home has been created for them.

(c) ST. STEPHEN'S HOME, THE MOUNT.

(*Matron*—Mrs. E. Cobb)

This Home accommodates 23 girls from 2 to 16 years. Good liaison is maintained with the Local Health Authority, a Health Visitor visiting at regular intervals, and reporting as necessary to the Authority. St. Stephen's aims to bring up the children in an atmosphere as much like a real home as possible, with a Christian background; and helps them to train for a career when they leave.

An adjoining annexe of the Home is let to a voluntary committee who have established the York Day Centre for Spastics.

The Home can now accommodate a few small boys. Several of the older girls are employed in the City and live at the Hostel—Rawcliffe Holt, but return to the Home frequently, thus they are still kept in touch; and it is possible to guide and advise them, when necessary.

(d) CHILDREN COMMITTEE'S HOMES.

Children are cared for in the following Homes, Nurseries and Foster Homes:—

Residential Nursery—

"The Glen" Nursery 24 Babies and Toddlers—Boys
(Bull Lane, Heworth, York) and Girls up to 5 years.

Children's Homes—

“St. Hilda's” Garth Reception

Centre and Short Stay Home..	25 Boys and Girls—2 to 12 years.
120, Haxby Road, York	12 Boys.
4, Feversham Crescent, York ..	18 Boys.
103a, Danebury Drive, Acomb ..	12 Boys and Girls.
(Family Group Home)	

Children are also placed in Voluntary Homes at—

Hull, Driffeld and Boston Spa—9 Boys and Girls.

In addition the following children are boarded out under the care of the Children Committee—

In York and surrounding villages—82 Boys and Girls.

Supervised for other Authorities—23 Boys and Girls.

Supervised under Child Life Protection Regulations (living apart from their parents)—9 Boys and Girls.

Supervised under Adoption Regulations—16 Boys and Girls.

Temporary accommodation was provided for 164 children in emergencies during the absence of their parents, who were unable to make arrangements for their care.

Health of Children in Residential Nurseries.

The Glen.

There was no serious illness in the nursery during the year except for 3 cases of tonsillitis and 1 severe case of pyelitis. There was more than the usual incidence of minor infections, *e.g.* (upper respiratory and skin infections). This was probably the result of many more short stay cases. In March and April, 18 children had measles. Prophylactic injections of Gamma Globulin were given to 3 infants who thus escaped the disease.

In May there was a sharp outbreak of an apparently infectious disease whose cause we were unable to identify. On 10th May, one boy aged 3 years, developed a rash resembling measles and a high temperature, he was removed to the Fever Hospital for observation. He recovered in a few days and returned on the 27th May. On the same day (10th May) three infants did not seem well—one baby collapsed, became dehydrated and cyanosed. He was taken to hospital and after administration of oxygen and subcutaneous salines recovered. The two other infants, one with a rash and the other with vomiting, were not so ill and recovered within the next two or three days. They were all seen by the paediatrician and it was thought that probably they were suffering from some virus infection.

In June one case of chicken pox was removed to hospital and the infection did not spread.

Routine annual medical inspections are now carried out by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare on all children in the Authority's homes.

10 children were referred for dental treatment; 1 child was referred to the Chest Clinic and 1 to the School Medical Officer (Eye Clinic).

10. Dental Treatment.

The dental surgeon, Miss Ritchie, gives five half-days per fortnight to Maternity and Child Welfare work. She reports as follows:—

(a) Numbers attended—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers . .	1251	465	246	241
Children under five	123	123	123	123

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Stonings	Dentures Supplied		Denture Repairs
						Complete	Partial	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	212	95	378	154	—	10	15	10
Children under five . .	34	23	214	—	—	—	—	—

CORNLANDS ROAD DENTAL CLINIC.

The new school dental clinic at the Cornlands Road Health Centre opened for the treatment of children on the 9th February, 1955. The dental suite in a separate wing, consists of waiting room with toilet accommodation, large surgery, store room and recovery room.

The surgery was designed with counter top units around most of the walls for ease of working and, with a few minor exceptions, the accommodation has risen to expectations. This clinic was designed to cover the dental needs of the school and maternity and child welfare population of the Acomb, Poppleton Road and Dringhouses area embracing 14 school departments. It is planned in the future to expand the treatment of under-school age children and of the expectant and nursing mothers in the area, and in the latter respect, it will be particularly useful due to the distance from Acomb to the central clinic in the City. It was hoped to maintain a full time service at the clinic but after Mr. Thomas' resignation in June it became impossible to staff it more frequently than five half days per week. During the year there were 2,155 attendances. Routine treatment involving fillings, extractions, anaesthetics, etc., has been carried out in this clinic, but children requiring orthodontic treatment have been referred to Rougier Street. It is hoped in the future, to expand the work done at this clinic, to embrace full treatment for all school children in this area and for the Maternity and Child Welfare patients.

Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers:—					
Periodics (At Schools)	..	..	..	..	1754
Special (At Clinic)	..	..	..	..	486
Number found to require treatment	..	..			1583
Number offered treatment	..	..	..	..	1572
Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	640
Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment					2155
Half-days devoted to:					
Inspection	..	..	..	..	7
Treatment	..	..	..	..	296
Fillings:					
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	1720
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	33
Number of teeth filled:					
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	1278
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	28
Extractions:					
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	169
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	627
Administrations of general anaesthetics	..	..			303
Administrations of local anaesthetics	..	..			175
Other operations:					
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	334
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	19

11. Parents' Club.

A parents' club was formed in September, 1951, and meets fortnightly at the Health Services Centre. The Club seems now well established, with an average attendance of 30 and a membership of 57.

The Club is run by a Committee of parents; meetings include talks and discussions on subjects chosen by the parents, and social meetings.

A clothing exchange market and a library of knitting books, etc., has been organised. Flowers are taken to members when they are sick.

During the year meetings have included a talk by Miss Wright of the York Castle Museum, a Brains Trust with Dr. Kelly, Mr. Hans Hess, Miss Kaye, Mr. Coleclough and a member of the Sanitary Inspector's staff; a talk by Mr. Graham Turner, Senior School Dental Officer, one by Dr. Crane on tuberculosis and B.C.G. vaccination, one by Miss Harrison on infectious diseases, one by Col. Robinson on the problems of army families in the East, one by Mr. Wilde of Rowntree's Youth Club, one by Miss Sykes on her working holiday in the Lebanon, and one by Mr. Fraser of the Settlement. Alderman Mrs. Irving also talked to us about National Savings, and Mrs. Pontefract on choosing foundation garments. Mrs. Johnson, Miss Otter and Dr. Shevlin told us about their various work, and there were also outings and social evenings during the session.

We thank Dr. Crane, Dr. Simon and the Health Visitors for the help they have given us, and are grateful to the Health Committee for the use of the Club Room and canteen facilities.

12. Family Service Unit.

The Unit is under the direction of a Voluntary Committee, on which there is adequate Local Authority representation. Grants are made to the Unit by the Health, Children and Welfare Committees.

The Unit works from a central residential hostel, and there are 3 field workers.

There are 36 families under the care of the F.S.U. The progress is slow and 5 of the families have been supervised since 1950. During 1955, 16 new families were taken on and one case previously closed for 7 months was re-opened. 14 cases were closed of which 9 were considered to have shown satisfactory improvement.

The work involved 2,060 contacts with the families mainly through home visits and 771 official contacts. There was a total of about 144 children of whom 62 were under 5 years.

In August a successful camp was held for three weeks at Osmotherley for 39 children between the ages of 7 and 14 for one week each. Individual holidays were also arranged for 3 children, 2 in Edinburgh and 1 on a farm at Wass.

Close co-operation is maintained between the F.S.U. and other services, such as the health visitors, Child Guidance Clinic, schools and school medical services, family doctors, probation officers, etc. The Unit is represented on the Co-ordinating Committee for the care of children neglected in their own homes.

The following is one example of the work of the Family Service Unit:—

Mr. and Mrs. X, neither of whom are very bright intellectually are quite unable to make a satisfactory home, but are fond of their children and long to be re-united. The family have been under the care of the F.S.U. for 16 months, during which time Mr. X has been in prison for failing to pay a contribution towards the care of his children and Mrs. X has successfully survived her 7th pregnancy, paid off a debt to the Housing Department and had her name on the housing list. Many practical difficulties have been surmounted and 4 members of the family are now together waiting to be rehoused. With the continued support of the F.S.U., it is hoped to be able to have the other children released from the care of the Local Authority and to re-establish the complete family.

The aim of the Family Service Unit is to look at the family situation *as a whole*, to assess its strengths and weaknesses and to give its support in such a way that the weaknesses may be overcome or reduced, and the strengths built upon. The establishment of the unit has been well justified.

Review of the first two years' working of the Co-ordinating Committee

In response to the "Joint Circular on Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own homes", the Co-ordinating Committee was set up in York in May, 1954, with the Medical Officer of Health as Chairman, and representatives attending from each of the statutory and voluntary social services, concerned in the care of children; namely:—

Children Department.

Education Department. (School Medical, Child Guidance and Welfare).

Family Service Unit.

Health Department (Child Welfare, Mental Health and Home Helps,
Officer for the Care of the Unmarried Mother and her child, Sanitary
Section as necessary).

Housing Department.

National Assistance Board.

N.S.P.C.C.

Probation Officers.

Welfare Department.

Diocesan Moral Welfare Worker.

Workers were requested to send in a list of families for inclusion on the register of cases for discussion and the original register consisted of 63 families:—

1 was notified by 7 members; 2 were notified by 6 members; 10 were notified by 5 members; 13 were notified by 4 members; 15 were notified by 3 members; 14 were notified by 2 members and 8 were notified by one member.

26 more names have since been added, making a total of 89.

Regular monthly meetings have been held, the minutes of the previous meeting and a list of families to be discussed being circulated to members beforehand. At each meeting the discussion takes the form of a review of the progress achieved by the family since last discussed, the workers striving to raise the standards of the family to prevent possible break-up thereby giving the children a happier life *in their own home*.

A detailed casepaper is kept for each family, and is available for any member requiring information. So far as possible, one worker is made primarily responsible for each family.

Of the 89 names on the register, 64 cases have been discussed by the Committee.

Of these 64 families:—

47 have been left in abeyance to be raised again if necessary, having made sufficient progress to warrant less concentrated supervision. (Three of these cases have been re-opened).

4 cases have been deleted from the register because the family had left York.

1 case was deleted from the register because the family had separated before the case was discussed by the Committee.

12 cases are still under discussion.

Of the 64 families which have been discussed 13 have been rehoused since their inclusion on the register. 2 of these were from The Grange Hutments, and 7 were known to the Family Service Unit.

4 more families have been recommended for rehousing by the Committee and of these:—

The Housing Committee are not prepared to take any action at present in 2 cases, a decision of the Housing Committee is awaited in 1 case, and 1 case has been approved subject to the family paying off a small debt to the Corporation.

Of the 64 families discussed 1 has broken down.

Of the 89 families on the register, 38 are, or have been, Family Service Unit cases. 20 of these are still being visited by the Family Service Unit.

It is still too early to judge the effects of the Committee's work among the families referred to it, but it is clear that the meetings have proved of value, in that information is pooled, an agreed policy re procedure is reached, and close co-operation has been promoted between members of different statutory and voluntary services.

13. Distribution of Welfare Foods.

This has been a responsibility of the Local Authority since June, 1954. The entitlement is as follows:—

<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	..	3 bottles Orange Juice per month. 1 packet Vitamin tablets or 1 bottle Cod Liver Oil per 6 weeks.
<i>Baby under 6 months</i>	..	1 bottle Orange Juice per month. 1 bottle Cod Liver Oil in 6 weeks.

6 months to 5 years	..	2 bottles Orange Juice per month. 1 bottle Cod Liver Oil per 6 weeks.
Children up to 2 years	..	1 tin National Dried Milk per week at 10½d., additional tins at 4s. Orange Juice 5d. per bottle.

Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin tablets are free, and some mothers receive National Dried Milk and Orange Juice free under certificate from the National Assistance Board.

The uptake for the year was as follows:—

<i>National Dried Milk.</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil.</i>	<i>Vit. A. & D. Tablets.</i>	<i>Orange Juice.</i>
<i>Tins.</i>	<i>Bottles.</i>	<i>Packets.</i>	<i>Bottles.</i>
68,113	14,981	7,476	101,987

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

(Section 23)

The Authority employ 10 domiciliary midwives including 2 midwives specially trained for work with the premature baby. The City is divided into two areas, with four midwives to each area. An additional midwife, undertakes relief duties. Mothers select their own midwives except when an individual midwife is already fully booked for the month. The attendance of midwives on cases was extended from two to four weeks from October, 1953, and appears to be working well.

All midwives are trained in the use of gas and air analgesia, and are supplied with the necessary equipment and transport for administering same.

It has not been considered necessary to date to supply trilene for the use of domiciliary midwives.

At the end of the year 5 relaxation classes per week were held in the City. The attendances were as follows:—

<i>No. held</i>	<i>First attendances</i>	<i>Total</i>
192	120	1,191

Four courses of lectures for expectant mothers by Sister Weatherald and Sister Nixon were also given. Courses are held of four lectures at weekly intervals every three months. They cover ante-natal care, procedure during confinement and the puerperium, and include a practical demonstration of the use of gas and air apparatus.

The lectures and relaxation classes provide the opportunity for ante-natal teaching which has been lost with the decline in attendances at Local Authority ante-natal clinics.

	Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institutions	Totals
Total number of midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority—			
(i) Employed by the Council ..	10	—	10
(ii) In private practice	3	9	12
	—	—	—
	13	9	22
	—	—	—

		Domiciliary Cases	Cases in Institutions	Totals
Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives—				
(i)	Employed by the Council—			
	As Midwives	382	—	382
	As Maternity Nurses ..	140	—	140
(ii)	In private practice—			
	As Midwives	—	—	—
	As Maternity Nurses ..	—	357	357
Totals—As Midwives		382	—	382
As Maternity Nurses		140	357	140

The proportion of domiciliary, compared with institutional confinements, over the past 5 years remained constant until the opening of the new Maternity Hospital. The effect of doubling the number of maternity hospital beds in the City is reflected in the following table—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Domiciliary Confinements	634	626	632	598	522
Percentage of Total Confinements ..	39.6	40.4	40.4	39.7	33.4
Institutional Confinements.. .. .	968	924	931	909	1041
Percentage of Total	60.4	59.6	59.6	60.3	66.6
Percentage of domiciliary confinements receiving G. and A. analgesia ..	56.5	60.3	72.8	73.7	72.0
Percentage of domiciliary confinements receiving pethidine	—	—	—	45.6	51.3

We are now unable to supply sufficient domiciliary cases for the Part II training of midwives at the Local Maternity Hospital.

The number of cases in which Medical Aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife was as follows:—

- (a) For domiciliary cases:—
- (i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service:—
- 3

3

Total 6
- (ii) Others

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Sister-in-Charge of the Midwives' Hostel who acts for the Local Authority as non-medical supervisor.

Pupil Midwives.

The Maternity Hospital is recognised as a training school for Part II of the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Pupils spend 3 months in hospital, and 3 months on district with the Authority's midwives.

50, Bootham is rented to the Hospital Management Committee, as a central hostel for pupil midwives doing district work. There is accommodation for 10 pupils and 2 resident staff. Forty-one pupils were trained during the year, but owing to the drop in domiciliary confinements it has been necessary to send some pupils as far afield as Hull for their training.

York Maternity Hospital.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the York “A” and Tadcaster Hospital Management Committee for the following statistics relating to the Maternity hospital:—

1.	Number of beds, viz.:—							
	Lying in Beds	..	..	..	..	76	} 108
	Ante-natal treatment beds	..	..	..	..	18	
	Premature infant cots	..	..	..	..	14	
2.	Number of admissions—							
	(a) York	..	..	..	..	987	} 1429
	(b) Other Areas	..	..	..	..	442	
3.	Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment..						437	
4.	Average duration of stay—Number of days ..						13.58	
5.	Number of cases delivered by—							
	(a) Midwives—	(i) York Cases	..	..	..	761	} 1104
		(ii) Other Areas	..	..	..	343	
	(b) Doctors—	(i) York Cases	..	..	..	75	} 119
		(ii) Other Areas	..	..	..	44	
	(c) Number of cases admitted after delivery—							
	Mothers and Babies		..	..	..	19	} 39
	Babies only		..	..	..	20	
6.	Number of Live Births ..						1171	
7.	Number of Still Births ..						52	
8.	Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia ..						25	
9.	Number of infants wholly breast fed on discharge ..						859	
10.	Number of maternal deaths—							
	(i) York Area	..	..	..	..	—
	(ii) Other Areas	..	..	..	..	2	
11.	Number of infant deaths within 28 days of birth ..						31	
12.	Number of pupils trained during 1955 ..						41	
13.	Number entered for examination of Central Midwives Board ..							41
14.	Number successful ..						40	

HEALTH VISITING
(Section 24).

The year saw the official opening of the Gale Lane Clinic by Sir John Charles, Chief Medical Officer to the Ministries of Health and Education, and to the Home Office, on April 14th. The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor, Alderman Frank Wright, presided at the opening ceremony, the Lady Mayoress, Sheriff (Alderman Bellerby) and Sheriff’s Lady also being present. The clinic, which serves the Acomb area, was built at a cost of £13,000 and equipped for £1,761. The fuel for the central heating is oil, and the hot water for the clinic is heated by electricity.

The accommodation includes a central waiting hall, with maternity and child welfare, and dental wings leading from it. The maternity and child welfare wing has a subsidiary waiting and weighing room with dressing cubicles, doctors and midwives consulting rooms, demonstration room, studying room, staff room and toilet facilities. The dental unit is self-contained, has a separate entrance, and consists of waiting room with toilet facilities, surgery, recovery room and store room.

There is also a room for the health visitor/school nurses and a store room, office and canteen facilities.

The first two nurses appointed for combined Health Visiting/School Nursing duties are centred on this clinic, and the new service was developing satisfactorily during the year.

The work of a health visitor is interesting and varied. Her first work is still with babies, children under five and expectant mothers, but the scope of her duties is continually expanding, as illustrated by the following case:—

Mrs. X was an old lady with a great problem. She lived with her daughter who was out at work all day and she was very lonely. She suffered from rheumatoid arthritis and in an attempt to get relief had contacted a spiritualist healer who promised her absent treatment. Her description of her experiences was dramatic. Promptly at ten to twelve every night she felt a presence in her bedroom and a sense of “power flowing over her”. This went on for three months, at the end of which period she felt much better so she wrote to her healer and asked him to discontinue her treatment. She thinks that this request incensed the healer because instead of the presence being withdrawn the power now prodded her in the left shoulder every night at ten to twelve, giving rise to intense pain. She had written repeatedly to the spiritualist imploring him to cease his treatment, with no effect. Finally she had written to him on a postcard hoping to shame him into stopping his efforts.

I examined her shoulder and found she was suffering from shingles. She consulted her own doctor (with whom I had had a word) and very soon the condition cleared, but she is still convinced that the healer came to sit on her bed every night at ten to twelve and prodded her shoulder because she left his circle.

- (a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year: 14.
- (b) Number of visits paid during the year by all health visitors:—
 - (i) To expectant mothers—First visits 791
Total visits 995
 - (ii) To children under 1 year of age—First visits 1,507
Total visits 9,155
 - (iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—Total visits 14,838

The Council award bursaries for training to suitable applicants who are state registered nurses and hold the first part of the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. During training, three-quarters salary is paid and an additional £100 is available on loan if needed, to be repaid during the candidate's two years' service for the Corporation after qualification. Seven nurses have been sent for training under this scheme to Leeds or Bradford, all of whom have qualified as Health Visitors.

Health visitors attend two child welfare clinics run by general practitioners for their own patients. A Parents' Club is run by one of the practitioners.

Arrangements have been reached with the North and East Ridings for the health visitor undertaking venereal disease social work for the City, to include cases from the Ridings attending York County Hospital for treatment.

The follow-up clinic for gastric cases at the County Hospital is staffed by a team of specialists, the hospital almoner and an assistant health visitor to undertake home visiting. A health visitor is also allocated for the care of diabetics and works closely with the hospital consultants and general practitioners. She attends the special diabetic clinic at the hospital.

Two health visitors undertake Tuberculosis visiting only.

A health visitor has been allocated part-time for the after-care of cases of heart disease discharged from hospital, and home visits are paid at the request of the consultant concerned.

THE DIABETIC CLUB.

A Diabetic Club was formed, with Dr. Cobb as President, in March, with a view to helping diabetics on the district. Meetings have been held monthly, there is a membership of 65, with an average attendance of 35/40. Talks have been given by the doctors and the dietitian and a few members visited the Leeds Inaugural Meeting of the Branch in October. The Club seems to be working very well and hopes to continue to meet monthly.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The percentage of Queen's Nurses employed is 60 per cent.

The Council do not at present provide a night nursing service and there has been no demand for this to date. The night attendants' branch of the Home Help service appears adequate.

The following table shows work undertaken by the Home Nursing Service during the year—

Number of nurses employed	..	15	(8 Queen's trained)
New cases attended	.. ..	2,662	
Cases discharged	.. ..	2,899	
Visits paid	.. ..	52,437	
Analysis of Cases—			
Referred by—			
(a) General practitioners	.. ..	2,320	
(b) Hospitals	.. ..	273	
(c) Applied direct	.. ..	42	
(d) Other agencies	.. ..	27	
Analysis of Visits—			
Medical	.. ..	36,058	
Surgical	.. ..	13,646	
Infectious Diseases	.. ..	73	
Tuberculosis	.. ..	2,162	
Maternal Complications	.. ..	72	
Others	.. ..	426	
<hr/>			
Total	.. ..	52,437	
<hr/>			

The home nursing equipment loan service operates from the Health Services Centre. No charge is made for the loan of equipment, unless its value exceeds £10, when there is a charge of 1/- per week.

Methods of transport for District Nurses continues to be a problem, not only in York but throughout the country. We all deplore the hardship suffered by nurses cycling in all weathers, but what is the solution? Many of our best nurses do not drive cars, and are past the age when they can learn. In York, 6 district nurses use cars for their work, and 4 use Cyclemasters. The remaining 5 use bicycles. The Council assist in the purchase of cars, and grant a mileage allowance, but we have received no further applications from our nurses for assistance.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION
(Section 26)

Immunisation.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough, or vaccinated against smallpox during the year decreased slightly, but the Authority undertook B.C.G. vaccination of susceptible children in the 13 year age group for the first time.

There were 973 children immunised against diphtheria, compared with 1,089 during the previous year. 938 were under the age of 5 years.

397 cases were immunised at Local Authority Clinics, and 576 by General Practitioners.

337 boosting doses were given at Local Authority Clinics, and 247 by General Practitioners.

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

Number of children at 31st December, 1955, who had completed a course of Immunisation *at any time before that date* (i.e., at any time between 1st January, 1941 and 31st December, 1955).

Age at 31.12.55— <i>i.e.</i> , born in Year	Under 1 1954	1—4 1951—1954	5—9 1946—1950	10—14 1941—1945	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)— A. 1951—1955	651	3,540	3,005	464	7,660
B. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1941—1950	—	—	4,732	7,017	11,749
C. Estimated mid-year child population	1,510	5,890	16,000		23,400
Immunity Index 100 A/C ..	43.1%	60.1%	21.6%		32.7%

Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

934 children were given combined injections, 370 at Local Authority Clinics and 564 by General Practitioners.

Whooping Cough—4 cases were immunised against whooping cough only. These were all carried out by General Practitioners.

Vaccination.

Of the 656 vaccinations during the year, 501 were notified by General Practitioners and 155 from the Authority Clinics.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

As this was the first occasion on which B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers has been undertaken in the City, the work is described in detail.

Tuberculin testing and vaccination of children born in 1942, whose parents signed the necessary consent forms, was carried out in York schools during the Autumn term. Children from families or households known to be contacts of tubercle were excluded.

It was thought inadvisable to organise propaganda to persuade parents to accept the offer on this first occasion. Letters explaining the scheme, with consent forms attached were sent to parents, and despite the lack of propaganda there was an acceptance rate of 58.9%. It is reasonable to assume therefore, that parents appreciated the facilities offered.

Of 824 children tuberculin tested, 573 gave a negative reaction and needed to be vaccinated. This susceptibility rate of 70.4% is high, and indicates that there has been comparatively little exposure of school children in York to infectious tuberculosis. If the 51 children excluded because of known family history tuberculosis had been included, the susceptibility rate would have been lower—probably 65—70%.

All children vaccinated showed a satisfactory reaction on the arm 8 weeks later and there were no undue complications.

Detailed statistics are as follows:—

No. of parents or guardians of 13 year old school children circularised (Boys 782, Girls 734)	.. .. .	1516
No. of parental consents received (Boys 436, Girls 457)		893
Consent rate.. .. .		58.9%
No. of children Mantoux tested (Boys 407, Girls 417) ..		824
No. of children not Mantoux tested—		
Reasons being (1) because of T.B. in household or family	.. .. .	51
(2) absent from school	..	9
(3) found not to be in 13 year old group	.. .. .	8
(4) parental consent withdrawn	1	69

No. of children who gave POSITIVE reaction to Mantoux test	244
Percentage	29.6%
No. of children who gave NEGATIVE reaction to Mantoux test	573
Percentage	70.4%
No. of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated (Boys 277, Girls 294, 2 absent)	571
No. of children vaccinated who showed satisfactory reaction on the arm 8 weeks later	571
No. of children referred to Chest Physician because of tuberculosis in the household or family	51
No. of these 51 households not already known to the Chest Physician	23

Complications.—Apart from a few children with slightly enlarged axillary glands, there were no complications observed. A few children whose scabs were knocked off had slight redness around the site of the injection for a day or two but this invariably cleared up with treatment. Two children reported with constitutional reactions were found to have urticaria in one case and scabies in another.

Liaison with General Practitioners.

General practitioners were circularised before the work was undertaken, and were kept informed of children in their practice who were Mantoux tested or vaccinated with the result. They in turn informed us of any children who reported to them with suspected complications. We are grateful for their co-operation.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(Section 27)

I am indebted to my Ambulance Officer, Mr. L. P. Sawyer, for the following report:—

For the first time since its inception, returns for the ambulance service show slight decreases in the total persons carried and miles travelled. It is hoped that this tendency will continue.

		Patients and other persons conveyed	Miles travelled.
1948 (July to December)	..	7,334	45,309
1949	.. .. .	31,337	140,074
1950	.. .. .	38,373	152,429
1951	.. .. .	41,303	156,425
1952	.. .. .	47,387	160,655
1953	.. .. .	50,431	161,479
1954	.. .. .	56,438	178,542
1955	.. .. .	53,965	175,953

During the year the Minister of Health approved in principle the erection of a central ambulance station on a site in Hungate at an estimated cost of £16,000 and authorised preparation of working drawings and quantities. Tenders were invited, but before work could be started the Minister's economy cuts were introduced. Building is therefore again delayed. The service continues to operate from inadequate premises on the northern perimeter of the City. The closure during the year of one of the three road bridges over the river for reconstruction has added considerably to the difficulties of the service.

ANALYSIS OF JOURNEYS MADE, PERSONS CARRIED
AND MILEAGE.

	Journeys made	Persons carried	Mileage
Patient carrying	11,441	39,405	157,568
Work for Hospital Management Committee ..	46	20	332
Conveyance of midwives	400	530	2,644
Conveyance of children to and from Occupation Centre	385	13,727	8,075
Conveyance of handicapped persons (Welfare) ..	41	230	401
Conveyance of children to and from the Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster (Education)	7	51	586
Abortive and service journeys	636	—	2,363
Civil Defence training and recruitment	—	—	3,961
Miscellaneous	3	2	23
Totals	12,959	53,965	175,953
1954 Totals	12,574	56,438	178,542

Classification of Patients carried.	1955	1954
Accident or other Emergency—		
Road accident	313	252
Home accident	124	147
Industrial accident	169	176
Other accident	255	299
Acute illness	546	473
Emergency maternity	13	7
Others—		
General illness	2,820	2,708
Maternity	516	310
Tuberculosis	47	39
Other infectious disease	245	245
Mental	60	66
Inter-hospital transfer	2,198	2,263
Hospital discharge	1,957	1,675
Out-patient attendance	30,142	32,318

Financial responsibility for cases was allocated as follows:—

	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
York C.B.	37,808	145,764
Other Authorities	1,597	11,804

The greatest number of persons carried in any one day during the year was 268 on Monday, 14th November and the highest day's mileage was 1,067 on Friday, 16th September.

Emergency Calls.

By the "999" telephone call system, 694 calls were received, an increase of 41 over the previous year. The highest day's total was 13 on 20th December followed by 12 on Christmas Eve. No delay occurred in answering these calls, but on several occasions an ambulance had to be despatched to the scene without an attendant and, on 23 occasions, the North Riding County Service were asked to stand-by for the City when all the staff on duty were engaged on calls.

Long Distance Journeys.

(a) *By Road.* During the year 564 journeys of 50 miles and over were undertaken (against 586 in 1954). Of these 74 (95) were over 100 miles and included 2 journeys to Edinburgh, 1 to Jarrow, North Shields, Sunderland, Skelton-in-Cleveland, Darlington, Middlesbrough, Easington, Grimsby, Lincoln, Norwich, Peterborough, Croydon, Stanmore, Basingstoke, Nottingham, Sheffield, Chester, Manchester, Stalybridge, Marple, Ches. and Helli-field.

(b) *By Rail.* Patients were conveyed by rail to the following destinations: Burnley, Leicester, London (2), Manchester, Pavenham, Beds., St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Southampton, Sunderland (3), Wakefield and Withernsea (4).

Completion of journeys of patients arriving in York by rail are undertaken at the request of other ambulance services, either by transfer to connecting trains, or by conveyance of patients to their final destination by road.

Rail travel is used whenever possible, and at all times the staff of British Railways have been helpful and co-operative.

Co-ordination with other Ambulance Services.

The City continues its agency agreement with the East and West Riding County Councils and the mutual aid arrangement with the North Riding. By daily contact with these three Services, calls are co-ordinated on both outward and return journeys and it is estimated that the City Service saved adjacent services some 4,500 miles and they saved the City Service 3,000 miles during the year.

The County Services reported on 1,029 occasions to the City Service, the latter accepting 296 calls and handed over 1,243 calls under Section 27.

The Service which is financially responsible under Section 24 of the Amendment Act is also given the option of returning patients from hospital. The City Service accepted 87 such options and gave 1,256 to other Services.

On 23 occasions during the year, the Leader had to close the City Station and call upon the North Riding County Station at Haxby to stand-by for the City until his return or that of the first crew. Appreciation is recorded of the co-operation by officers of the County Services.

Co-ordination of Calls by Hospitals.

The Health Committee asked for a meeting of their representatives with those of the Hospital Management Committee to discuss better co-ordination, but this did not take place until 1956. At the time of going to print it was learned that the Leeds Regional Hospital Board had disapproved the recommendation of this Joint Sub-Committee that a Transport Officer be appointed, and further discussions are to take place. We are grateful of the co-operation of the Hospital Management Committee.

Fleet of Vehicles. (See previous Annual Report).

During the year a 28 hp ex-WD Bedford ambulance was replaced by a light dual-purpose vehicle.

Staff. The establishment, at 36, remained unchanged.

The staffing allows for the manning of 4 ambulances and 5 vehicles for sitting patients during the day; 3 ambulances during the evening; and 2 ambulances at night and on Sundays.

Civil Defence Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section Training.

Number of Volunteers on Register, 1st January, 1955 69

Number of Volunteers on Register, 31st December, 1955 (21 men,
65 women) 86

Lectures—

Number given during the year 49

Number of volunteers who attended 51

Number of hours:

By Volunteers 579

By Instructors 99

Operational Duties—

Number who attended during the year for experience 15

Number of hours given 799

Driving Instruction—

Volunteers who had received instruction to 1st January, 1955.. 24

(Official test passes, 3; failures, 9)

Volunteers who received instruction during 1955 18

(Official test passes, 2; failures, 8)

Number of hours, 1955—

By Volunteers 334½

By Instructors 334½

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE, AND AFTER-CARE.

(Section 28).

(a) TUBERCULOSIS.

The tuberculosis service for the City is centred on the Chest Clinic in Castlegate. Two health visitors are under the immediate supervision of the Chest Physician; act as clinic nurses and visit the patients in their own homes. They report regularly to the Superintendent Health Visitor thereby maintaining liaison with the general duty health visitors.

A handicraft instructor also works half time for the Health Committee. Her headquarters are at the Chest Clinic, and she visits patients in their own homes.

The following table shows the work undertaken during the year—

No. of patients on register at beginning of year.. 34

No. of new patients added to register 46

No. of cases removed from register 49

No. of patients on register at end of year .. 31

No. of home visits paid 552

The after-care work is delegated to the York Tuberculosis Committee, which is a voluntary committee with adequate Health Committee representation. A grant of £200 was made by the Authority to this committee during the year. The report on their work is as follows:—

York Tuberculosis Committee.
The Forty-First Annual Report for the Year 1955.

During the year ending 31st March, 1956, 25 cases have been referred to the Committee for assistance. In some few cases where patients had gained considerable weight whilst in Sanatorium and clothing would now not fit, grants had been made to enable them to purchase clothing. Financial help has also been given in obtaining suitable attire for Sanatorium; in the purchase of sheets, etc., where patients were being confined to bed, and grants towards the cost of convalescence. A mother has been assisted with nursery fees, and one quite pathetic case which we were able to help was that of a young orphan girl living with her old age pensioner grandfather, where money was not available for the purchase of greatly needed clothing, and this need was met by the Committee. There was also the case of a woman recovering slowly who could sit out in her garden, but lacked the necessary type of chair; this we were able to provide, and in the excellent summer of 1955 she was able to take full advantage of her garden.

We had our Annual General Meeting on Thursday, 29th November, and a good audience listened with interest to Dr. W. Jeaffreson Lloyd of Birmingham, speak on Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Industry. To Dr. Lloyd, the Lord Mayor who so kindly allowed us to use the Mansion House, and the Sheriff for presiding, we give our most grateful thanks. This meeting came at the end of a week which was a high light in the year in that we were able, together with the York Health Committee, to bring to the public a most excellent exhibition on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. This took place in the Hunt Room at the Library and was attended by over 2,000 people in five days. Included in the Exhibition was a display of work done by patients in Fairfield, and some done by patients at home under the instruction of Miss Hobbs; also various technical and medical exhibits, as well as film shows. Thanks are tendered to the Sanitary Inspectors for staging the exhibition, Health Visitors and all the voluntary organisations who helped during the week; also to the Hospital Management Committee and Dr. Davidson for permitting visitors to Fairfield, and to Dr. Pulvertaft for opening to the public the X-ray Department at the County Hospital.

At the Clinic we are greatly indebted to the British Red Cross Society for the pictures which adorn the walls, and which are changed almost before one has got accustomed to them, and also for the provision of the library service. Our thanks also to the Hospital Management Committee for keeping the Clinic gay with flowers. Miss Thomson and Mrs. Withey cannot be thanked too much for their splendid and untiring work, and it is with regret that we said "Good-bye" in March to Mrs. Withey when she left to take up another appointment.

Miss Hobbs has laboured valiantly with occupational therapy which is so valuable in the rehabilitation of patients and so greatly appreciated by them. Our thanks are due also to Miss Moore for keeping our moneys in order, and whilst on the question of income we should also like to thank Miss Dunlavy for the money raised at a Jumble Sale which she organised, Mrs. Irving's Ladies' Bridge Circle for several donations during the year, York Corporation, Rotary Club of York, Sunday Cinema Fund, York Amateurs, and Rowntree Charitable Institutions Committee for their generosity in giving us donations. To our many good friends of the National Assistance Board, British Legion and W.V.S. we say a sincere "Thank you" for their help and interest, and also to all others who though unnamed, have assisted

us in our efforts to try and lighten the burden of those suffering from tuberculosis. Our accounts have again been audited by Messrs Peat, Marwick and Mitchell, to whom we are indebted, and the York Community Council have been responsible for the secretarial work.

Clinics.

Clinics are held at the Chest Clinic, 11, Castlegate, for cases from the City on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. and Fridays at 9-30 a.m. and for the surrounding areas on each Thursday morning in the month (excluding the first) at 9-30 a.m. Artificial pneumothorax clinics are held on Mondays at 10 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. and a special clinic for B.C.G. vaccination is held on the first Saturday morning in each month. A Chest Diagnostic Clinic is held at the City Hospital on Wednesdays at 1-30 p.m. During the year a screening X-ray apparatus was installed at the Clinic.

On notification each case is visited by a Tuberculosis Visitor and arrangements made for contacts to attend for examination. The number of visits paid during the year was 3,487.

During 1955, 3,995 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 446 new cases, exclusive of contacts were examined, 63 of whom were found to be tuberculous.

Contacts.

Six of the 199 contacts examined were found to be tuberculous.

Thoracic Surgery.

Mr. J. E. Wilson, F.R.C.S., holds monthly clinics at Fairfield Sanatorium to see pulmonary cases possibly needing surgical treatment. Cases requiring such treatment are transferred to Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Number of children vaccinated:—

(a)	Contact Scheme	71
(b)	School Children Scheme	571

(See under "Immunisation" and Vaccination").

Summary of Mass Radiography Survey of York, 1955.

In the period 14th to 27th June, the Unit visited Askham Grange Prison and then moved to Clifton Hospital to examine patients and staff. The second week of this period was spent in Terry's factory.

In the period 15th August to 9th September, the Unit worked in Messrs Cooke, Troughton and Simms' factory; in Armstrong's factory, and then moved to Yearsley Bridge Hospital to examine priority groups, public sessions and industrial firms.

Results of Survey.

Group	Total Minia- ture Films	Clini- cal Exams	Tuberculosis		Ref. Own Doctor	Inactive No Action	Other Abnormalities		
			Ref.	Chest			Ref. Chest Clinic	Heart Clinic	Ref. Own Doctor
			possb'y Active	p'bably Inactive					
Mental Hos- pitals—									
Patients ..	538	14	1	4	—	4	5	—	—
Staffs ..	105	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Hospital Man- agement Com- mittee—									
Mental Nurs- ing Staff ..	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Other Staff .	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital Nurs- ing Staff ..	288	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hospital Other Staff .	289	4	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
Local Authori- ties' Staff.	248	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Teachers .	184	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
H.M. Askham Grange Prison									
Internees ..	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staff ..	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial Sur- veys ..	2212	27	2	9	—	9	7	—	—
Public Sessions	1669	15	1	2	—	7	5	—	—
General Prac- titioners Nom- inees .	70	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	5713	72	4	21	—	28	19	—	—

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—15	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
15—25	4	4	1	4	—	—	—	—
25—35	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—45	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
45—55	4	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
55—65	7	1	1	1	3	—	—	—
65 and over	2	3	1	—	2	2	—	—
TOTALS..	27	17	5	12	6	3	—	—

Of the 44 new pulmonary cases 2 were picked up by Mass Radiography.

Of the 17 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 4 were classified as bones and joints, 1 as abdominal, 9 peripheral glands, 2 genito-urinary system, 1 other organs.

Of 86 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, 38 were York cases.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES TO SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Institution	No. of Cases in Residence on 1st Jan., 1955				No. of Cases Admitted during 1955				No. of Cases Discharged during 1955				No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1955				No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1955			
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total
Fairfield Sanatorium ..	2	5	—	7	19	9	3	31	16	8	3	27	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	11
Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirkbymoorside ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Hospital & Annexes	—	4	1	5	12	14	5	31	12	13	6	31	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Scotton Bank Hospital, Knaresborough ..	—	3	2	5	2	9	1	12	1	7	2	10	1	—	—	1	—	5	1	6
Mowbray Grange Sanatorium, Bedale ..	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateforth Sanatorium, Selby	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Totals	2	14	4	20	42	32	9	83	36	30	12	78	1	—	—	1	7	16	1	24

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—(1) On Register, 1st January	205	165	34	15	35	40	14	18	240	205	48	33	526
(2) Transfers from other areas	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	10
(3) Lost Sight of cases returned	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
B.—New Cases diagnosed as:—													
(1) Class T.B. Minus	7	4	2	1	2	7	1	3	9	11	3	4	27
(2) Class T.B. Plus	18	11	1	—	2	2	—	—	20	13	1	—	34
C.—Cases written off:—													
(1) Recovered	12	10	4	3	5	6	4	5	17	16	8	8	49
(2) Dead (all causes)	7	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	12
(3) Removed to other areas	5	8	—	—	—	4	2	—	5	12	2	—	19
(4) For other reasons	5	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	6	—	1	1	8
D.—On Register, 31st December	206	164	33	12	32	39	8	16	238	203	41	28	510

(b) HEALTH EDUCATION.

Cancer Education.

A new feature during the year was the introduction of an In-service training course on Cancer Education. This was a 3 day course, organised by the Central Council for Health Education for health visitors, district nurses and midwives. The programme included lectures on "A review of progress in understanding the nature of cancer and its control" by Dr. Dalzell-Ward—"The problem of education of the public concerning cancer" by Mr. John Wakefield (Executive Officer, Educational Project, Manchester Committee on Cancer). "Basic Educational Techniques"—Dr. Emerys Davies, films, group discussions and practical exercises. The course was much appreciated, and demonstrated the keenness of domiciliary workers to learn more of Cancer Education methods. The lecture by Dr. Ward on "A review of progress in understanding the nature of cancer and its control" was subsequently repeated for a joint meeting of the Health Committee and the Cancer Advisory Committee.

The Joint Cancer Committee of the Regional Hospital Board undertook the preliminary work on two major advances during the year—the establishment of a high energy (radio-cobalt) radiation treatment and research unit at Cookridge, and the opening of a Central Cancer Registration Bureau in Leeds. Statistics produced by the Bureau in due course, will be of considerable help in cancer education, and in research.

Mr. Donaldson left the area in June, 1955, but the education campaign which he launched with such enthusiasm will continue. It will be some years before it is possible to assess whether there has been any lowering of the delay rate between patients first noticing symptoms and consulting their doctors, but a good start has been made.

The Health Committee have for many years contributed to the National Society for Cancer Relief, and also contribute to the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

The Secretary of the National Society for Cancer Relief sends the following report by Miss E. de Costobadie on work in the York area during 1955—

At the beginning of 1955 there were 21 cancer patients in York and District who were receiving financial assistance from the N.S.C.R., and approximately 100 others who were being visited from time to time by the Society's representative. In April Mrs. Patricia Bell, who had been doing the work for three years, retired and Miss E. de Costobadie was appointed in her place.

During 1955 all local patients on our books, both at home and in hospital, were regularly visited.

In the course of the year 8 of the patients receiving financial aid died, but 6 new patients were accepted for grants. The total amount so disbursed (among 27 patients) was £442 6s. 0d.

The extra Christmas grants made by N.S.C.R. to its most needy patients were greatly appreciated. Gratitude is expressed for interest shown and help received from local sources, including a cheque for £5 from a charitable fund administered by Mrs. Watson of Escrick, various gifts of linen and clothing, and—a particularly happy gift—a canary which gave great interest and pleasure to a patient.

I am glad also to have had the close and ready co-operation of the Red Cross, the W.V.S., the staff of York County Hospital and the Health Welfare Departments of the City. Like my predecessors, I have greatly appreciated the help thus given.

General Health Education.

In addition to the special drive for Cancer Education, the department has continued its work in general health education.

The introduction of lectures and visits on the work of Public Health Nurses into the syllabus of training for the State Registered Nurse is an important development in Health Education.

In addition to the Cancer Campaign, lectures on various health topics were given by the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Health Welfare Officer, and other members of the Health Committee staff. Posters were also displayed and leaflets distributed.

Two courses of 4 lectures each for expectant mothers were held during the year, and a health visitor held classes organised by the Education Committee on Maternity and Child Welfare at the Marygate Centre. The parents club met fortnightly during the year.

Probably the most valuable aspect of health education is the teaching given by members of the staff during their routine duties.

The co-operation of the Press in health education matters was much appreciated.

DOMESTIC HELPS.
(Section 29).

The staff of eighty Home Helps has been able to cover all applications for help during the year.

There were 1,961 more attendances on patients than in 1954. The figures being

13,613 in 1955
11,652 in 1954

A most gratifying and helpful feature of this year's work has been the exceptionally low rate of sickness among the staff, *i.e.*, December, 2 off sick; November, 4 off sick; October, 7 off sick.

The average for these months is usually 10 to 15 off, but the better health may have been due to the exceptionally good summer.

There was less demand for the Sitter-up Service this year. Recruitment has been equal to the demand and there are no outstanding problems.

At 31st December, 1955, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Number of Permanent Home Helps	..	..	4
Number of Part-Time Home Helps	..	..	35
Number of Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)	..		38
Number of T.B. Home Helps (included in above) (5)			—
Number of Sitters-up	..	..	3
			—
Total	..	..	80
			—

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	..	..	..	..	..	106
Chronic Sickness (including care of the aged)	..					410
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	14
Others	..	..	..	..	..	184
Total						714

Of these, 552 were new cases, compared with 556 in 1954.

(c) PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL UNDER THE CARE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

The after-care service has been developed satisfactorily as regards cases discharged from general hospital, infectious disease, maternity hospitals and sanatoria, and an after-care scheme for patients discharged from mental hospitals is being satisfactorily developed.

(d) CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS.

The following table shows the development of the convalescent scheme since 1950.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
(a) Medical Certificates received	181	193	179	214	198	228
(b) Convalescence arranged under Section 28	122	127	103	139	130	156
(c) Convalescence arranged through Purey Cust Funds..	—	9	27	33	32	30
Total (b) and (c)	122	136	130	172	162	186

The hundred and eighty-six cases for whom arrangements were made during 1955 included twenty-eight children. Of these twenty-eight, twenty-one were young children under the age of five who accompanied their mothers to convalescent homes.

When arrangements are being made, the responsible officer does all that she can to help patients solve problems which may have been contributory factors to their illness. Many need clothing which is supplied from voluntary sources where possible. In cases of unavoidable financial worry, it has sometimes been possible to obtain a grant from voluntary sources.

Cases are followed up after discharge, and on the whole the scheme has worked smoothly and well. Patients have benefited both physically and mentally from their rest in a Convalescent Home.

The Authority's Convalescent Scheme was generously supplemented by a grant from the Purey Cust District Nursing Fund. This enabled us to help an additional thirty cases who were not eligible under our own scheme. They were mostly advanced incurable cases, and the benefit of the change to the morale of the patient and the relief to the relatives after long periods of difficult nursing was very great.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(Section 51).

Comprehensive Mental Health Service.

I am indebted to my Senior Mental Welfare Officer, Mr. Bradley, for the following report:—

1. Administration.

- (a) There has been no change in the constitution of the Mental Health Sub-Committee or in office staff during the year.

The main achievements in the mental health field this year have been the setting up of the Comprehensive Mental Health Service, the transfer of the Occupation Centre for children from St. Saviourgate to St. Hilda's, Lowther Street, and the opening of a Male Industry Group at St. Hilda's.

The first meeting of the Standing Joint Sub-Committee (3 representatives of the Local Authority, 3 representatives of the Hospital Management Committee) met on 24th June, and plans for establishing the headquarters of the service at 24, St. Saviourgate were well advanced by the end of the year.

We were fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Gorman as the first supervisor for our adult industry group. He came to us having had considerable experience with defectives in Birmingham, and had established a flourishing workshop with a team of 12 pupils who were doing very good work indeed by the end of the year. The centre we hope, will expand steadily.

- (b) One Duly Authorised Officer has attended a Course at Sheffield University.
- (c) An Assistant Supervisor, Mrs. R. Revell, left the Occupation Centre and was replaced by Mrs. M. Moore.
- (d) Mr. J. Gorman commenced duty as Supervisor of the Male Industry Group at the Occupation Centre in October, 1955.

2. Account of work undertaken in the Community.

- (a) *Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946.*

Close liaison is maintained with the National Assistance Board and with the Ministry of National Insurance, appropriate benefits being obtained. The Ministry of Labour Appointments' Officer has been most helpful in suggesting suitable work for defectives.

- (b) *After-Care work in the Community.*

1955 has been the first year in which the arrangement whereby one Psychiatric Social Worker appointed from the hospital side and one from the Local Authority has been in operation. Initially the number of cases referred was heavy but the rate at the end of the year remained constant at about 26 per month, which has been about the capacity with which the department could deal.

Cases referred from Mental Hospitals.

- | | |
|---|----|
| (a) After-care | 71 |
| (b) Problems of employment and accommodation in connection with discharge from hospital | 65 |
| (c) Social histories and kindred enquiries | 39 |
| (d) Sundry other social problems relating to in-patients.. | 27 |

Referred from Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics.

(a) Social histories and kindred enquiries	32
(b) Supportive work	23
(c) Employment and other social problems relating to out-patients	12

Referred from the Community—including other agencies.

(a) Supportive work	16
(b) Investigations	19
(c) General Social Work	3

Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.

Hospital Admissions and Discharges.

Hospital	Voluntary				Temporary				Certified			
	1955		1954		1955		1954		1955		1954	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Naburn and Bootham Park	286	229	272	240	4	1	8	5	24	33	28	24
Clifton	5	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Retreat	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
Scalebor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storthes Hall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Coton Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Springfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Farnham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Menston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cherry Knowle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	292	235	274	242	4	1	8	5	31	34	35	24

Urgency Orders.

There were no Urgency Orders in 1955 (1 in 1954).

Section 20.

There were 40 admissions to Naburn under Section 20 during 1955, 7 being over 70 years of age. Eight were discharged home, 1 to the County Hospital, 1 to St. Mary's Hospital, 1 had escaped from a mental hospital and was returned there, 20 became voluntary patients and 9 were certified. There were 42 admissions under this section in 1954.

Deaths.

There were 35 deaths in 1955 compared with 20 in 1954.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

(i) *Ascertainments, including number of defectives awaiting vacancies in the institutions at the end of the year.*

During 1955, 29 cases were ascertained as subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts, compared with 31 cases last year.

Reported by Local Education Authority—

Under Section 57 (3) Education Act, 1944	6
Under Section 57 (5) Education Act, 1944	16
Other Sources	7

Total 29

Disposal.

Placed under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	23
Placed in Institution	..	..	..	2
Removed from area before action was taken	..	..	..	2
Action not yet taken	..	..	..	2

Total	29
-------	----	----	----

Cases awaiting Institutional vacancies	12
--	----	----	----

(ii) Cases under Guardianship 2

(iii) Certificates of exception from payment of National Insurance have been obtained in all appropriate cases and certificates under the National Service Act issued for all boys attaining the age of 16.

(iv) *Training.*

(a) *Occupation Centre.*

The number of pupils at the Centre is now 49 including 6 North Riding cases.

Dr. Simon acts as Medical Officer and carries out the regular inspections of the children and general supervision.

(b) *Industry Centre.*

There were 8 boys attending the New Industry Centre on 31st December, 1955.

(c) Six cases were certified during 1955.

- 1 to Claypenny
- 1 to Brandesburton
- 2 to Whixley
- 2 to Winestead

Their ages ranged from 6 years to 39 years and there were 4 males and 2 females.

Two children (1 boy and 1 girl) had attended the Occupation Centre.

Nine cases were certified in 1954.

Total Number of Defectives on the Register at 31st December, 1955.

Classification.

In Institutions (including cases on licence)	..	166
Under Guardianship	.. .. .	2
In Places of Safety	.. .. .	1
Under Statutory Supervision	.. .. .	154
Under Voluntary Supervision	.. .. .	19
Action pending	.. .. .	2

Total	..	344
-------	----	-----

Eleven people were discharged from Statutory Supervision during 1955 and 1 from Voluntary Supervision. (15 Statutory Supervision and 1 Voluntary Supervision 1954). Two were discharged from their Order during 1955 (13 in 1954).

Classification of Defectives in the Community on 31st December, 1955 who were in urgent need of Institutional Care.

High Grade Cases	..	..	..	2
Medium Grade Cases	..	..	..	3
Low Grade Cases	..	..	..	3
Cot and Chair Cases	..	..	..	3
				—
				11
				—

Cases considered suitable for—

Occupation Centre	..	..	..	47
Industrial Centre	..	..	..	11
Home Training	..	..	..	1
				—
				59
				—

Of the above cases the number receiving training are:—

In Occupation Centre	..	..	..	43
In Industrial Centre	..	..	..	8
Home Training	..	..	..	1
				—
				52
				—

During 1955, 12 cases ceased to be under care and 3 cases died.

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF DOMICILIARY CASES.

	Under 16		16—21		21—40		Over 40		Totals
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Self-Supporting	—	—	22	8	10	5	3	1	49
Partially Self-Supporting	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	8
Employable (Out of Work)	—	—	3	1	—	4	1	—	9
Useful at Home ..	—	—	—	2	3	5	4	4	18
At Home, too low grade for Employment ..	8	9	3	6	7	8	4	5	50
Attending Occn. Centre or Ind. Group ..	17	15	2	8	4	4	1	—	51
Totals	25	24	30	28	25	28	15	10	185

Ten of these 185 cases are on licence from Institutions care of relatives in York.

154 are on Statutory Supervision.
19 are on Voluntary Supervision.
2 are under Guardianship.

Section C.

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

NOTIFICATION TABLE.

CONFIRMED CASES.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	2	2	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	23	8	3	21	21
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	11	17	16	5
Food Poisoning	5	28	9	12	9
Malaria	—	3	2	4	3
Measles	997	2310	473	242	1965
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	1	2	—	—
Pneumonia { Acute Primary	18	38	25	19	20
	17	3	11	3	6
Polio Encephalitis, Acute	4	1	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis, Acute { Paralytic	3	26	6	1	6
	10	7	5	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	39	28	16	10	6
Scabies	6	6	4	14	16
Scarlet Fever	269	311	275	166	144
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	658	528	326	90	131

Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis.

The incidence during the past five years is seen in the above table.

The six paralytic cases were in the following age groups:—

Age Group	Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—30	Over 30	Total
Cases	1	2	—	—	3	—	6

Dysentery.

Twenty-one cases were notified during the year.

Four cases occurred in one household, 3 in another and 2 in another.

The other 12 cases were from individual households. The infecting organism (again Sh. Sonnei) being isolated in nine cases.

The incidence of dysentery in the City is probably considerably higher than the notification rate.

Diphtheria.

There have been no cases of diphtheria in the City since 1949.

Whooping Cough.

131 cases were notified during the year compared with 90 in 1954. There were no deaths.

Smallpox.

No case or suspected case of this disease was reported during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

144 cases were notified during the year, 102 of which were school children. 107 cases were removed to hospital. This admission rate of 74.3% is high.

The illness was of a mild type.

Influenza and Pneumonia.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Cases Notified:—					
Acute Primary Pneumonia	18	38	25	19	20
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	17	3	11	3	6
Deaths from Influenza (notified cases) ..	2	—	—	2	—
Deaths from Pneumonia (Registrar-General's figures)	52	32	67	38	45

Enteric Fever.

The City was free from this disease during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

6 cases were notified during the year, compared with 10 during 1954.

It is our opinion that notification of Puerperal Pyrexia has lost its significance since the introduction of the new definition.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles.

1,965 cases of Measles were notified. This is the highest number of cases notified since 1952 when 2,310 cases were reported.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles.

35 cases of mumps, 31 cases of chickenpox and 11 cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies.

Thirty-two cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Eight were adults, twenty-two were children attending school, and two pre-school children.

Venereal Diseases.

A health visitor is detailed for case holding and contact tracing and works under the direction of the medical officer in charge of the V.D. centre. This health visitor also works part-time for the Ridings, and does work as necessary for their cases attending the York Centre.

The following table summarises the work carried out in the clinic at the County Hospital during 1955:—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Non-Venereal		Total
New Patients	34		27		220		281
Total attendances at clinics	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	884	684	128	76	902	758	3432

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

	Micro- scopical	Cultural	Serum	Cerebro- spinal fluid	Others
Number of specimens examined by Medical Officer of treatment centre in Pathological laboratory	Syphilis 18	20	Syphilis —	—	1071
Number of specimens sent to an approved laboratory for examination . .	—	272	474	21	163

Cleansing and Disinfection.

Work is carried out as necessary for the Local Authority at the Steam Disinfecting Station, Yearsley Bridge.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying is also carried out where necessary. The following figures represent the disinfecting work carried out during recent years:—

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying	1,075	865	1,045	802	601	450
Articles disinfected by steam disinfectors	15,159	18,464	14,024	10,937	22,498	11,941
Library and other books disinfected	292	226	222	84	195	103

The most effective cleansing of rooms after infection is efficient cleansing carried out by the householder.

Section D.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

The main report on Sanitary Circumstances of the Area is included in the Section dealing with the work of the Sanitary Inspectors (Section F).

I am indebted to Mr. J. Dunkley, Engineer of the York Waterworks Company for the following information:—

Water Supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1955, the total quantity of water supplied to consumers within the Company's area of direct supply was 2,742,683,000 gallons, representing an average daily consumption of 7,514,200 gallons, which is a $9\frac{1}{2}\%$ increase on the previous year's average of 6,854,128 gallons per day.

The average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes, (un-metered supplies) was 4,397,964 gallons, an increase of 463,282 on the year 1954, the non-domestic consumption was 3,116,236 gallons being metered supplies to Industries, etc.—an increase of 196,790 gallons on the previous year.

Within the statutory area supplied by The York Waterworks Company an estimated population of 129,500 have been supplied with an average quantity of 33.96 gallons per head per day (domestic), as compared with the previous year's quantity of 30.39 gallons. Throughout the year, it was unnecessary to impose any restrictions on the supply, although the demand during peak periods tends to strain the resources of the works.

An area of approximately 35 square miles is embraced within the Company's Statutory limits of supply which, in addition to York County Borough, includes the following 13 parishes:—Clifton Without, New Earswick, Huntington, Earswick, Towthorpe, Heworth Without, Osbaldwick, Heslington, Fulford, Bishopthorpe, Knapton, Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton.

Three neighbouring authorities, Flaxton, Derwent and Tadcaster Rural District Councils are afforded metered bulk supplies for distribution in 24 parishes outside the Company's limits. During the year the average daily quantity supplied was 382,046 gallons, being an increase of nearly 8% on the previous year.

All water supplied by the Company is derived from intakes on the River Ouse at Acomb Landing Works above the City, during the year river levels have fluctuated from 9 inches below to a maximum of 10 feet 11 inches above normal summer level, with corresponding variations in the quality of raw water.

The purification processes employed possess the necessary flexibility to cope with a wide range of characteristics and satisfactory results are ensured by the following sequence:—Chemical pre-treatment with coagulant and prechlorination, sedimentation, dual filtration by rapid gravity and slow sand filters, and finally post chlorination.

The usual consistently high standard was maintained throughout the year, as indicated by the results of regular bacteriological and chemical examinations summarised as follows.

Bacteriological Examinations.

292 samples of water leaving the Waterworks and passing into the distribution system, and from premises in the City and near the outskirts, were submitted to the Analysts for bacteriological examination during the year; the results are summarised below:—

Number of colonies per millilitre developing on Agar:—			
3 days at 20°C.	Average of 292 samples	..	2.92
48 hrs. at 37°C.	Average of 292 samples	..	1.92
Presumptive Coli Organisms:—			
1460 tests with 10 millilitres	..	..	All negative
292 tests with 50 millilitres	..	..	All negative
Clostridium Welchii:—			
98 tests with 100 millilitres	..	..	94 negative 4 positive*

*The Analyst’s remarks on these samples state that they are free from coliform organisms and can be considered satisfactory.

Chemical Analyses.

Once a month, chemical analysis of town’s water is made by the Public Analysts, the average of the results of the 12 samples examined in 1955 were as follows:—

<i>Physical Characters.</i>					<i>Average of the 12 samples.</i>		
Suspended matter	..	..	..	..	None		
Appearance of a column 2ft. long	..	..	..	..	{ 4—clear; colourless 2—clear; very faintly yellow 6—clear; faintly yellow		
Hazen colour	..	..	..	..	4.16		
Taste	..	..	..	..	normal		
Odour	..	..	..	..	None		

<i>Chemical Examinations.</i>					<i>Parts per Million.</i>		
Total Solids, dried at 180°C.	..	..	..	..	268		
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	..	..	..	..	19		
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	..	..	..	..	31.1		
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	None		
Nitrates as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	1.35		
Poisonous Metals, (lead, etc.)	..	..	..	..	None		
Total hardness	..	..	..	..	203.1		
Temporary hardness	..	..	..	..	127.2		
Permanent hardness	..	..	..	..	75.9		
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	..	..	..	..	0.91		
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0.009		
Albuminoid Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0.049		
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	0.02		
pH Value	..	..	..	..	7.5		

In addition to the foregoing examinations, samples taken from various stages of treatment and filtration plants at the Waterworks have been submitted

for bacteriological examination at frequent and regular intervals, in order to indicate the efficiency of plant operation at each stage and ensure satisfactory control. A total of 643 samples were tested.

Seven samples taken by the Health Authority from taps in the City were also satisfactory.

In order to continue improvements in distribution and extension of supplies to the new housing developments of the Corporation at Acomb, also a number of private estates in various districts, a total length of 8 miles 952 yards of new mains were laid, in addition to the necessary maintenance of existing mains. This length includes approximately a mile of 8 inch trunk main laid on the Hull Road to give additional water to the Derwent Rural District Council for developments at Elvington.

Closet Accommodation.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

At the end of 1955 there were 4 pail closets, all being on the outskirts of the City.

There are 37,107 water-closets and 1,252 waste-water closets in the City.

Public Cleansing.

(a) Dry House Refuse.

All domestic refuse is placed in bins by householders and collected weekly by the Corporation motor vehicles, which are provided with covers to prevent the escape of dust.

Approximately 160 bins for the collection of food salvage are distributed to shop-keepers, hotels, canteens, etc., also 8,530 individual pail containers for food salvage have been issued to householders in certain districts of the City. The bins at the hotels are emptied daily, those at the shops two to three times per week, and the household containers twice per week.

Separate weekly collections of refuse and salvage are made from premises in the City centre, in all other districts of the City the collection of domestic refuse is also made weekly, but salvageable materials (waste paper, tins, and textiles) are collected at the same time as the refuse, and placed in separate containers on the vehicles.

The value of salvage collected during the year 1955 has been as follows:—

Food (for pigs)	..	..	£	9,732
Paper	..	..	..	10,220
Metals	..	..	..	1,316
*General	..	..	..	683
				<hr/>
				20,951
				<hr/>

*Textiles, bones and miscellaneous.

There are now no dry ashpits, and 36,562 ashbins in use in the City.

The whole of the dry refuse collected is dealt with by controlled tipping, with the exception of approximately 44 tons per week of trade refuse and approximately 16 tons per week of domestic refuse, which are disposed of at the incinerator.

(b) **Cesspools.**

There are four cesspools in the City. These are cleansed by the Corporation, using a cesspool and gully emptier.

The contents are emptied by the Corporation and tipped into the sewer in convenient main sewer manholes, which are afterwards flushed.

Swimming Bath Water.

Sixteen samples were taken from the three swimming baths in the City. All the samples were certified as being satisfactory.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(a)	(i)	Number of Council Houses found to be infested	..	6
	(ii)	Number of Council Houses disinfested (with H.C.N.		
		gas)	.. .. .	4
	(iii)	Disinfested with insecticidal fluid	.. .. .	2

During 1955, 53 loads of furniture from 105 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

Thirty-five single articles of furniture and one van load were disinfected for private owners at their own expense.

Section E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) Milk Supply:	(See Sections G and H)
(b) Meat and Other Foods:	Do. do.
(c) Adulteration, etc.:	Do. do.
(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food:	Do. do.

Food Premises.

A total of 2,765 re-inspections were made to food premises during the year, in addition to many inspections of stalls in the open Market and other places where food was sold in the open air, including the York Racecourse.

At the end of the year the number of premises regarded as being satisfactory in *all* respects was 1,068, and the number requiring further consideration or attention was 194.

The total number of food premises is 1,262, as set out in the following table according to their principal business:—

Bakers 56	Provision Merchants .. 359
Butchers 102	Public Houses 144
Cafes 48	Sweet Shops 122
Cinema Kiosks 4	Sweet and Chocolate
Confectioners 39	Manufacturers 7
Dairies 20	Wet Fish Shops 16
Food Depots 10	Miscellaneous 22
Fried Fish Shops 64	Accommodation 29
Greengrocers 109	Clubs and Halls 42
Hotels 32	Canteens 26
	Slaughterhouses 11

Total—1,262

The work of inspection was supplemented by addresses at several meetings which were organised during the year to focus public attention on the subject of clean food, and to maintain progress in clean food handling.

Food Poisoning.

Nine cases of food poisoning were notified during 1955. Of these, 5 were apparently isolated cases. Two cases occurred in each of two households.

The source of the infection was identified in one of the five isolated cases as due to *Salmonella Typhi Murium*, and the presence of *B. Coli* and *strep-tocotti* was a possible source of infection in another case.

Milk in Schools Scheme.

Periodic samples are taken of milk supplied to schools, and these have been satisfactory.

The demand for school milk is shown in the following table:—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
No. of children eligible to participate (average daily roll)	15,740	16,205	16,658	17,103	17,559
Average number of children receiving milk	12,188	12,520	12,939	13,107	13,932
Average Percentage	77.39	77.45	77.63	76.33	79.38

(Figures kindly supplied by Chief Education Officer).

Section F.

Report on the Work of the Sanitary Section of the Health Department.

I am indebted to my Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Norman Hancock, F.R.S.H., F.S.I.A., for the following report:

Large-scale slum clearance operations commenced in the city last year, and, with the submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government of the Council's five-year programme, it was possible to record that 161 houses had already been dealt with in this way. The slum clearance proposals were approved by the Minister during the year, and the Council are now authorised to carry them out; the programme which has been set is the clearance of 1,437 houses in the next five years. It is also interesting to note that a number of unfit houses are regularly dealt with by the procedure relating to individual unfit houses, as distinct from those which are grouped into clearance areas, and during the year 42 houses were dealt with in this manner, which are additional to the slum clearance proposals. During the year under review a Public Inquiry was held into a Compulsory Purchase Order relating to further clearance areas, and these were later confirmed.

It is still necessary to give thought to the condition of a large number of houses which are in need of repairs and improvements, but it is difficult to see how time can be found for the survey work which is involved until further staff can be secured.

During the year the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food gave approval to the Council's resolution that no slaughterhouse licences will be granted in respect of any premises which were not licenced on the 29th August, 1955, and this will have the effect of limiting the number of private slaughterhouses which can operate in the city to those which were referred to last year and the four others which were the subject of judicial proceedings at the High Court.

One aspect of the work involved in the supervision of slaughtering and meat inspection which is very gratifying, is the agreement which has been reached with all the butchers using slaughtering facilities in the city, whereby this department collects from the place at which it is condemned all meat which is unfit for human consumption. This is disposed of for processing into inedible products, and the proceeds are shared between the Council and the butchers on a basis which has been agreed. It is also gratifying to report that, in spite of the need to perform meat inspection in the evenings and on Saturdays and Sundays, the staff are able to maintain 100 per cent meat inspection. By these two means it can fairly be claimed that the public of York receive complete protection in their meat supplies.

The opportunity to control conditions of cleanliness in barbers' and hairdressers' establishments is now available by the coming into operation of a set of local byelaws dealing with the subject. It should be noted that the byelaws were agreed by the local branch of the National Hairdressers' Federation.

During the year there were indications of the coming into operation of additional legislation dealing with two important aspects of environmental health, namely food hygiene and air pollution. With the many urgent duties now requiring attention it is difficult to embrace further work, but opportunities must be made and it may become necessary to redeploy and re-organise staffs if it is not possible to augment them.

Housing.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,796
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,926
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Section 5, Housing Act, 1936	—
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	35
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	153

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

		Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	227
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a)	<i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>		
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(a)	By owners	1
	(b)	By local authority in default of owners	—
(b)	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—</i>		
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	20
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a)	By owners	17
	(b)	By local authority in default of owners	—
(c)	<i>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>		
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	12
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5
	(3)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 3, Housing Act, 1949 ..	1
	(4)	Under Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	15

(d) <i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	7
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
(e) (1) Number of houses allocated under 20..... Scheme from houses subject to Demolition and Closing Orders and Undertakings		
		25
(2)	Number of houses allocated to tuberculous patients ..	7

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding:—

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	—*
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein				..	..	..	—*
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	..			..	..	..	—*
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year							—
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	..						7
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	..			..	..	..	68
(d)		Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

Under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1955 28 dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1955 parts of seven buildings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

In December, 1955, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 2,815.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

No.	Compulsory Purchase Orders	Area in Acres	Houses in Area	Persons Displaced	Confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government
1	The Groves (Backhouse St.) etc.	.618	34	94	19th Feb., 1955
2	The Groves (Jackson St.) ..	.922	54	160	19th Feb., 1955

**Note*—There are at present, no accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding, and an attempt can only be made to adjust the figures disclosed by the Overcrowding Survey, made many years ago, by new cases which are brought to notice, and old cases which are rehoused. A new survey is urgently needed if exact information of overcrowding is required, not only in this City, but throughout the Country as a whole.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS.

Dwellings.

Houses fit in all respects (H.A.)	..	..	..	..	..	43
Houses unfit and capable of repair (H.A.)	..	..	..	..	..	29
Houses unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.)	..	..	..	..	..	216
Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.)	..	..	..	..	..	4
Houses for overcrowding (H.A.)	..	..	..	..	..	29
Houses let in lodgings (H.A.)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Separate dwellings within H.L.L. (H.A.)	..	..	..	..	..	—
Reinspections under the Housing Act	..	..	..	..	..	130
Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.)	..	..	..	..	..	1631
Houses for filthy and verminous conditions	..	..	..	..	..	71
Houses re prospective Corporation Tenants	..	..	..	..	..	671
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	30
Canal boats	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	50
Tents, vans or sheds	..	..	..	..	..	72
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	763
Visits for enquiry	..	..	..	..	..	2541
Other visits not included above	..	..	..	..	..	294
Inspections for Certificates of disrepair	..	..	..	..	..	68
Visits for purposes of Housing Surveys	..	..	..	..	..	202
Slum Clearance Visits	..	..	..	..	..	241
Visits for Improvement Grant purposes	..	..	..	..	..	156

Food and Drugs Premises.

Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299
Bottled Milk Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Milk and Dairies Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	306
Visits for sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	641
Ice cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
Fish and chip premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Ham curing and smoking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sausages and pork products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Butchers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216
Wet fish shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Grocers and Provision Merchants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	764
Restaurants, cafes, kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
Market inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Public houses and hotels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
Mobile Foodshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Visits for enquiry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238
Visits for meat inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2803
Visits for food inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277
Visits under the Food Byelaws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329
Slaughterhouse inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
Visits for signature of surrendered meat notes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198

Trades and Businesses.

Factories with mechanical power	126
Factories without mechanical power	50
Other premises, construction work, etc. (F. Act)	1
Outworkers	3
Workplaces	6
Offices	18
Shops	355
Offensive trades	17
Drainage	132
Visits for enquiry	76
Other premises not included above	—

Smoke Abatement.

Smoke observations	132
Grit deposit records	33
Industrial furnaces	—
Boiler plants	3
Visits for enquiry	43
Other visits not included above	7

General.

Infectious diseases visits	197
Rodent infestations	121
Other infestations	283
Keeping of animals	53
Pet animal stores	38
Water supply	8
Infirm or verminous persons	8
Watercourses, ditches, culverts	60
Waste ground, accumulations of refuse	40
Other nuisances	11
Places of public entertainment	2
Public sanitary conveniences	38
Inspections for matters affecting other Departments	15
Visits for enquiry	887
No access visits	757
Other visits not included above	39

Notices.

Verbal notices given	365
Verbal notices complied with	326
Verbal notices in progress or ordered	19
Preliminary notices served	153
Preliminary notices complied with	171
Preliminary notices in progress or ordered	116
Letters requesting action sent	132
Letters requesting action complied with	59
Letters requesting action in progress or ordered	19
Statutory notices served	53
Statutory notices complied with	87
Statutory notices in progress or ordered	13
Certificates of disrepair issued	33
Certificates of disrepair revoked	15

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE.

Repairs and Improvements.

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc.	..	..	..	..	93
Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc.	..	..	..	..	30
Rainwater gutters	..	..	..	..	97
Fallpipes	..	..	..	..	47
Walls, brickwork, pointing	..	..	..	..	21
Damp proof courses	..	..	..	..	12
Dampness otherwise remedied	..	..	..	..	57
Wallplaster	..	..	..	..	60
Ceilings	..	..	..	..	47
Floors	..	..	..	..	44
Windows, frames, cords, etc.	..	..	..	..	171
Doors, door frames	..	..	..	..	69
Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc.	..	..	..	..	44
Washing boilers, setpots, etc.	..	..	..	..	1
Sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	..	..	..	..	8
Waste pipes	..	..	..	..	13
Water supply provided or improved	..	..	..	..	6
Foodstores	..	..	..	..	9
Pavings, yards and passages	..	..	..	..	19
Repairs to water closets	..	..	..	..	49
Water closets reconstructed	..	..	..	..	5
New water closets provided	..	..	..	..	62
Wastewater closets abolished	..	..	..	..	58
Privy closets abolished	..	..	..	..	1
Pail closets abolished	..	..	..	..	—
Dust bins provided	..	..	..	..	20
Ashpits abolished	..	..	..	..	1
Other repairs to houses	..	..	..	..	25
Verminous houses disinfested	..	..	..	..	7
Other verminous premises disinfested	..	..	..	..	62
Dirty houses cleansed	..	..	..	..	4
Closets cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	3
Underground dwellings made fit or closed	..	..	..	..	2
Other improvements to common lodging houses	..	..	..	..	—
Other improvements to houses let in lodgings	..	..	..	..	—
Improvements to canal boats	..	..	..	..	—
Improvements secured at caravan sites	..	..	..	..	6

Food Premises.

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired	..	..	..	..	54
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed	..	..	..	..	142
Ventilation provided or improved	..	..	..	..	16
Lighting provided or improved	..	..	..	..	4
Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	..	..	..	..	59
Washing facilities provided or improved	..	..	..	..	21
Washing facilities maintained	..	..	..	..	1301
Other improvements	..	..	..	..	65
Byelaws offences rectified	..	..	..	..	96

Samples Taken.

Milk for biological analysis	..	..	..	..	33
Milk for chemical analysis	..	..	..	..	249
Milk for bacteriological test	..	..	..	..	290

Samples Taken—cont.

Ice cream for chemical analysis	..	..	..	..	..	37
Ice cream for bacteriological examination			..	..	..	33
Other articles for chemical analysis		..	..	..	..	101
Other articles for bacteriological examination			..	..	..	21
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs	..	..	..	..	..	24
Rag Flock	..	..	..	..	..	—
Shell Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other Samples	..	..	..	..	..	23

Trades and Businesses.**Factories.**

Rooms cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Rooms ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Reasonable temperature secured		..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Overcrowding abated		..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Floors drained	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Insufficient conveniences remedied	..	..		..	..	..	..	—
Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied				..	..	..	..	8
Conveniences made separate for sexes		..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other offences remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Absence of abstracts noted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Fire escapes provided (Certificates issued)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Workplaces, Offices, etc.

Rooms ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	—
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	—
Rooms cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	—
Sufficient conveniences provided	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other defects remedied	..	..	..	..	..	—

Shops.

Ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	8
Reasonable temperature secured	..	..	..	..	..	—
Sufficient conveniences provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lighting provided	..	..	..	..	..	—
Washing facilities provided	..	..	..	..	..	10
Meals facilities provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other defects remedied	..	..	..	..	..	18

Offensive Trades.

Byelaw offences remedied	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other improvements secured	..	..	..	..	..	—

Smoke Abatement.

Furnaces newly provided	..	..	..	..	..	—
Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chimneys newly erected	..	..	..	..	..	—
Chimneys extended or improved	..	..	..	..	..	2
Firms adopting smokeless fuel	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other improvements secured	..	..	..	..	..	1

General.

Premises cleared of rats	..	..	..	..	..	642
Premises rendered rat proof	..	..	..	..	..	421
Farm improvements	..	..	..	..	..	—
Watercourses cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	5

General—cont.

Culverts cleansed or maintained	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poultry house improvements	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pig sty improvements	..	..	..	..	..	4
Offensive matter removed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Manure removed	..	..	..	..	..	3
Manure steads built or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	7

Drainage.

Drains repaired	..	..	..	..	..	101
Drains relaid	..	..	..	..	..	36
New drains laid	..	..	..	..	..	143
Drains cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	87
Drains disconnected from sewer	..	..	..	..	..	54
Drain inlets removed from inside buildings	..	..	..	..	..	—
Public sewers maintained	..	..	..	..	..	—
Public sewers cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Smoke tests	..	..	..	..	..	213
Other tests	..	..	..	..	..	6
Gullies renewed or provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
Soilpipes and ventilating pipes	..	..	..	..	..	62
Inspection chambers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cesspools repaired or provided	..	..	..	..	..	—
Cesspools emptied	..	..	..	..	..	—
Cesspools abolished	..	..	..	..	..	—

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 439 factories were on the register, including:—

Bakehouses	..	..	..	65	Glass Manufacturers	..	..	1
Restaurants and Cafes..	..	..	..	32	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	..	..	12
Chocolate and Sweet Manufac-	..	..	..	6	Organ and Piano Builders	..	..	2
turing..	..	..	..	6	French Polishers, Painters and	..	..	9
Brewers, Mineral Water Manu-	..	..	..	12	Decorators	..	..	4
facturing and Bottlers	..	..	..	4	Carpet Makers	..	..	6
Manufacturing Chemists	..	..	..	43	Watch Repairers and Jewellers	..	..	1
Boot and Shoe Repairers	..	..	..	13	Scientific Instrument Makers	..	..	16
Dressmakers	..	..	..	9	and Opticians	..	..	8
Milliners	..	..	..	10	General Engineers	..	..	33
Tailors	..	..	..	2	Electrical Engineers	..	..	15
Button Manufacturers	..	..	..	10	Motor Engineers	..	..	15
Laundries, Dry Cleaners	..	..	..	3	Cycle Repairers..	..	..	6
Saddlers..	..	..	..	27	Printers	..	..	9
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters..	..	..	..	13	Photography	..	..	45
Plumbers and Glaziers	..	..	..	5	Warehouses	..	..
Tinsmiths	..	..	..	3	Miscellaneous Small Factories..	..	..
Blacksmiths	..	..	..		

During the year 89 contraventions of the Factories Act were dealt with informally. No notices were served and no legal proceedings were instituted.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

	Jan. 1955	July and Dec. 1955
No. of keepers	3	2
No. of houses	3	2
No. of rooms used for sleeping	15	10
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly ..	47	24
No. of applications for registration ..	3	2
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	6	5

The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

FOODS.

(See also Section E).

Meat and other Foods.

Table I.
Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Stones</i>
1955	9,652
1954	11,340
1953	14,417

Table II.
Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,095	200	542	12,954	17,254
Number inspected	5,095	200	542	12,954	17,254
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	4	2	7	5	15
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,039	41	13	1,140	3,034
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	20.47	21.5	3.69	8.83	23.47
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcases condemned	21	11	1	—	29
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	644	68	—	—	1,787
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	13.05	39.5	0.18	—	10.53
Cysticerosis—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—

Other Foods Inspected, Condemned and Removed for Salvage.

A large quantity of tinned meat, glass and packet goods, fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, sweets, cakes and biscuits, etc., were inspected, and a total weight of 1,357 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The food-stuffs, where suitable, were removed to the Pig Salvage Department, and the remainder to the Destructor, Foss Islands, and destroyed.

Table III.

Bacteriological Examination.

For designations and standards for milk see 1951 Report.
The number of registered dairies is 20, of which 235 inspections were made.

Designation	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions
Tuberculin Tested	16	14	2
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ..	75	75	—
Pasteurised	192	191	1
Sterilised	23	23	—

Ungraded Milk—

No. of Samples	Methylene-blue Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
12	12	—

Biological Test—

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Tuberculin Tested	10	—	10
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ..	3	—	3
Pasteurised	9	—	9
Ungraded Milk	11	—	11
Totals	33	—	33

In the case where a positive result to the biological test is obtained, and where the milk is otherwise adversely reported upon by the Bacteriologist, particulars are sent to the County Authorities and to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated.

Phosphatase Test—

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
T.T. Pasteurised	75	—	75
Pasteurised	192	1	191

Turbidity Test—

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	23	23	—

Ice Cream—

Although there is no standard of cleanliness for ice cream, the Bacteriologist is of the opinion that this commodity should not contain more than 100,000 organisms in one millilitre and that B. Coli should not be present.

Where an adverse report is received from the Bacteriologist, the attention of the vendor is called and an inspection of his premises, as well as a check of his ingredients and methods, is made. Further samples are taken until a satisfactory report is obtained.

For the result of Chemical Analysis see Report of Public Analyst.

No. of Samples	Organisms		Coliform Test	
	Under 100,000	Over 100,000	B. Coli absent	B. Coli present
33	31	2	25	8

The Methylene-Blue Test, as described in the Ministry of Health's Monthly Bulletin for March, 1947, was applied to the 33 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—21 group 1; 3 group 2; 5 group 3; and 4 group 4.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1955 was 350 (321 informal and 29 formal). This number represents 3.30 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (106,500). The proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health is 3 per 1,000.

The following table shows the percentage of adulterated samples for the last five years—

Table IV.

Year	Total Samples			Milk Samples only		
	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated
1951 ..	404	35	8.6	283	32	11.3
1952 ..	350	25	7.1	228	17	7.5
1953 ..	398	54	11.5	215	35	16.3
1954 ..	359	35	9.8	258	22	8.5
1955 ..	350	46	13.1	249	34	13.6

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

For the classification of samples taken see the report of the Public Analyst.

Manufacturers and Sellers of Ice Cream.

Number of Manufacturers	..	..	..	8
Number of premises registered for sale	..	..	..	250
Number of premises on register	..	..	..	258

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 349 inspections were made.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

During the year 642 rat infestations and 427 mouse infestations were dealt with by the Rodent Operatives. In all cases the treatments carried out were successful.

During the year the Department of the City Engineer carried out the required maintenance treatment of the sewers.

Theatre, Music Halls, etc.

Periodical inspections were made of the local theatres and cinemas.

Certain minor defects were found, but these were remedied by verbal notices to the managements.

Waste Water-Closet Replacements.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 47 (4).

The Health Committee pay half the cost of replacement of waste water-closets by water closets, provided that half cost does not exceed £25.

As will be seen from the tabular statement (page 65) 61 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste water-closets.

There are 1,257 waste water-closets in the City.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the year two deposit gauges have been maintained at sites in the City, for the investigation of atmospheric pollution and to provide information to the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The contents of the gauges are examined at monthly intervals by the City Analyst, and the following table shows the results which were obtained:

Recording Station	Month	Rainfall (in inches)	Total Solids Deposited (tons per square mile)
Foss Bank	January	1.34	22.90
	February	1.81	17.40
	March	2.21	28.85
	April	1.02	13.03
	May	2.44	16.37
	June	2.52	No result.
	July	1.02	8.80
	August	0.43	18.98
	September	1.22	13.86
	October	1.54	14.65
	November	1.97	13.93
	December	3.11	15.20
		20.63	183.97
Monthly Average		1.72	16.72

Recording Station	Month		Rainfall (in inches)	Total Solids Deposited (tons per square mile)
Queen Anne Grammar School	January	.. ..	1.30	10.47
	February	.. ..	1.62	8.62
	March	.. ..	2.13	11.60
	April	.. ..	0.19	9.72
	May	.. ..	2.09	11.77
	June	.. ..	2.32	10.71
	July	.. ..	0.87	4.85
	August	.. ..	0.59	9.17
	September	.. ..	1.06	9.44
	October	.. ..	1.42	11.36
	November	.. ..	1.97	8.01
	December	.. ..	2.64	15.47
			<hr/> 18.92	<hr/> 121.19
	Monthly Average		<hr/> 1.58	<hr/> 10.10

Section G.

Report of the Public Analyst for 1955

Hugh Childs, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
67, Surrey Street,
Sheffield, 1.
June 24th, 1956.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
I have the honour to present the following Report of my work as Public
Analyst for the City of York during the year ending December 31st, 1955.
During the year 350 samples were submitted for analysis.
The following Table shows the number and nature of the samples sub-
mitted:—

Article	Number Submitted
Milk	249
Blue Bird Ointment	1
Bread and Butter	1
Butter	1
Butter Toffees	1
Chocolate Swiss Roll	1
Coconut	1
Cream	6
Cream (Double)	1
Cream (Single)	1
Currants	1
Danish Butter	1
Fish Cakes	5
Gee's Linctus	1
Glucose Barley Sugar Sticks	1
Ground Almonds	1
Ice Cream	37
Ice Lollie	9
Influenza and Cold Mixture	1
Jaffa Oranges	1
Lemon Cheese	1
Lucozade	1
Malt Vinegar	1
Margarine	2
Mate Tea	1
Meat Paste	1
Milk Loaf	2
Minced Beef	1
Orange Drink	4
Orange Drink (Whole)	1
Pile Ointment	1
Plum Jam (Stoneless)	1
Pure Glycerine	1

Article	Number Submitted
Rose Hip Syrup	1
Rose Hip Syrup (National)	1
Sausage (Beef)	4
Sausage (Pork)	2
S.C. Wonder Ointment	1
Sulphur Tablets	1
Sultanas	1

Milk.

During the year 249 samples of Milk were examined, of these:—
 215 samples were genuine.
 5 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
 12 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 5 per cent to 25 per cent.
 5 samples were slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) —0.544°C, —0.544°C, —0.546°C —0.538°C and —0.540°C were normal.
 3 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 6.3 per cent, 16.3 per cent and 21.6 per cent respectively and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) —0.542°C, —0.545°C and —0.542°C were normal.
 1 sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) —0.527°C showed the presence of a trace of Added Water.
 8 samples were deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 2 per cent to 4.1 per cent. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) —0.526°C, —0.523°C, —0.521°C, —0.523°C, —0.522°C, —0.522°C, —0.524°C and —0.525°C showed the presence of small amounts of Added Water.
 The following Table shows the average monthly composition of the Milk samples:—

Month	No. of Samples	Analytical Data	
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %
January	27	3.43	8.51
February	30	3.73	8.64
March	12	3.85	8.71
April	21	3.71	8.47
May	3	3.98	9.02
June	33	3.56	9.01
July	21	3.70	8.84
August	43	3.67	8.64
September	16	3.80	8.85
October	—	—	—
November	30	4.03	8.79
December	13	3.85	8.65
Average for the year 1955		3.72	8.72
Average for the year 1954		3.69	8.79
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939		3.00	8.50

The following Table shows the composition of the samples of Milk not complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

Mark	Date	Analytical Data		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
65	Feb. 8	2.95	8.51		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
118	April 5	2.90	8.52		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
156	June 8	2.95	9.07		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
214	Aug. 9	2.90	8.96		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
312	Nov. 3	2.86	8.71		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
115	April 5	3.80	9.40		Deficient in Milk-Fat 5%. Channel Islands Milk. Informal.
224	Aug. 9	2.83	8.60		Deficient in Milk-Fat. 5.6%. Informal.
50	Feb. 8	2.80	8.79		Deficient in Milk Fat 6.6%. Informal.
237	Aug. 9	2.78	8.52		Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.3%. Informal.
130	April 12	3.67	9.27		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.2%. Channel Islands Milk.
163	June 8	2.74	8.65		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.6%. Informal.
179	July 4	2.73	8.95		Deficient in Milk-Fat 9%.
181	July 4	2.72	8.63		Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.3%.
150	June 8	2.72	8.61		Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.3%. Informal.
182	July 4	2.60	8.95		Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.3%.
146	June 8	2.57	9.00		Deficient in Milk-Fat 14.3%. Informal.
148	June 8	2.25	8.73		Deficient in Milk-Fat 25%. Informal.
3	Jan. 4	2.95	8.37	—0.544	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
7	Jan. 4	2.95	8.29	—0.544	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
88	Mar. 1	2.90	8.46	—0.546	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) normal.
233	Aug. 9	2.95	8.38	—0.538	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
234	Aug. 9	2.95	8.33	—0.540	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal,

Mark	Date	Analytical Data		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
221	Aug. 9	2.81	8.43	—0.542	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.3% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
10	Jan. 4	2.51	8.26	—0.545	Deficient in Milk-Fat 16.3% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
1	Jan. 4	2.35	8.49	—0.542	Deficient in Milk-Fat 21.6% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Informal.
304	Nov. 3	5.55	8.48	—0.527	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a trace of Added Water. Informal.
129	April 12	3.00	8.33	—0.522	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 2%. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water.
120	April 5	3.50	8.29	—0.526	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 2.4%. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Informal.
127	April 12	3.60	8.24	—0.521	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 3%. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water.
128	„	3.00	8.24	—0.523	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 3%. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water.
125	„	3.60	8.22	—0.523	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 3.2%. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water.
126	„	3.10	8.21	—0.522	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 3.4%. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water.
122	April 5	3.35	8.20	—0.524	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 3.5%. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. Informal.
124	April 12	3.95	8.15	—0.525	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 4.1%. F.Pt. (Hortvet) showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water.

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.

Of the two hundred and forty-nine samples of milk reported on during the year, two hundred and fifteen samples were genuine and thirty-four samples (13.6 per cent) were adulterated or below standard.

Ten samples were slightly deficient in milk-fat and thirteen samples were deficient in milk-fat in proportions varying from 5 per cent to 25 per cent.

Eight of the samples showing fat deficiencies also showed slight deficiencies in milk-solids other than milk-fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) determinations, however, showed that these slight deficiencies were due to natural causes.

Two of the samples showing fat deficiencies containing 3.80 per cent and 3.67 per cent of fat, were described as Channel Islands milk and according to the definition of Channel Islands Milk in the Milk (Control and Maximum Prices) (Great Britain) Order, 1954, they should have contained at least 4 per cent of milk-fat. These two samples thus showed deficiencies in milk-fat of 5 per cent and 8.2 per cent.

Nine samples showed deficiencies in milk-solids other than milk-fat. The Freezing Points (Hortvet) of these samples were determined and showed small amounts of added water to be present.

Ice Cream.

The fat contents of the thirty-seven samples of ice cream examined during the year varied from 13.56 per cent to 8.66 per cent. All the samples conformed to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953, in all respects and all the samples were free from preservatives and from any deleterious ingredients.

One sample did not comply with Section 4 (2) of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953 in that it did not bear a label showing the name of the packer or labeller of the food with the address at which the business is carried out.

Ice Lollies.

Nine samples of Ice Lollies were examined during the year. Four samples contained sugar, fruit juice, citric acid, flavour and colouring, four samples contained sugar, fruit juice, citric acid, saccharin, colour and flavouring and one sample contained sugar, citric acid, sodium phosphate, colour and flavouring.

All the samples with the exception of one (containing sugar, fruit juice, citric acid, saccharin, colour and flavouring) were correctly labelled and all were free from preservatives and from arsenic and any significant amounts of metallic impurities.

Cream.

Eight samples of cream were examined during the year. One of these samples described as Double Cream contained more than the amount of fat required by the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951, but in accordance with Section 4 (2) of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, the carton containing the samples should have borne a label giving the name of the packer or labeller and an address at which such person carries out business.

The remaining samples all conformed to the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951 and all the samples were free from preservatives.

Fish Cakes.

Five samples of Fish Cakes were submitted during the year. Four of the samples contained more than 35 per cent of fish and thus conformed to the Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order, 1950. The remaining sample contained only 27.9 per cent of fish and was thus deficient in fish to the extent of 20.2 per cent.

Sausages.

Four samples of beef sausage and two samples of pork sausage were examined during the year. The samples of beef sausage all contained more than 50 per cent of meat and the samples of pork sausage all contained more than 65 per cent of meat, and were thus satisfactory.

All the samples conformed to the Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1948.

Drugs.

One sample of sulphur tablets contained only 3.61 grains of sulphur per tablet. As this amount of sulphur is less than the amount prescribed in Trochiscus Sulphuris B.P.C. these tablets should have been labelled with the appropriate designations of the active ingredients together with the appropriate quantitative particulars of such ingredients.

A sample described as Blue Bird Ointment containing Boric Acid, Zinc Oxide, Lanoline and Soft Paraffin contained 1.71 per cent of Zinc Oxide and 1.05 per cent of Boric Acid, whereas, the label on the box gave the contents as 11.5 per cent of Zinc Oxide and 1.5 per cent of Boric acid. The sample thus showed deficiencies of 85.1 per cent of Zinc Oxide and 30 per cent of Boric Acid.

A sample described as S.C. Wonder Ointment stated to contain 0.4 per cent Phenols, 5 per cent Zinc Oxide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Sulphur and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Boric Acid, contained the amounts stated in respect of phenols, sulphur and boric acid but contained 11.67 per cent of zinc oxide, an excess of 133 per cent.

The remaining samples of drugs examined during the year were satisfactory.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Twenty-four samples were examined under the above Act during the year. They consisted of:—

- 1 sample of Baby Calf Food.
- 1 sample of Baby Calf Meal.
- 1 sample of Baby Chick Food.
- 1 sample of Barley Meal.
- 1 sample of Intensive Growers (Vitamins Added).
- 1 sample of Pig Food No. 1 (Vitamins Added).
- 1 sample of Sowlac.
- 1 sample of Table Poultry (Vitamins Added).
- 1 sample of All Purpose Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Clay's Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Chrysanthemum Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Dried Blood.
- 1 sample of Fison's Tomorite.
- 1 sample of General Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Liquinure.
- 1 sample of Miracle Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of National Growmore.
- 1 sample of Special Rose Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Steamed Bone Meal.
- 1 sample of Sulphate of Potash.
- 1 sample of Ten Day Fertiliser.
- 3 samples of Tomato Fertiliser.

The eight samples of Feeding Stuffs examined during the year all conformed or practically conformed to their respective statutory statements.

One sample of Miracle Fertiliser was guaranteed Phosphoric Acid 30 per cent and Potash 15 per cent. It was found on analysis to contain Phosphoric Acid 28.07 per cent and Potash 13.70 per cent showing deficiencies of 1.93 per cent in Phosphoric Acid and .130 per cent in Potash.

One sample of Special Rose Fertiliser was slightly deficient in Nitrogen containing only 19.28 per cent instead of 20.2 per cent as stated in the guarantee and contained an excess of Potash containing 16.15 per cent instead of 14.5 per cent as stated in the guarantee.

One sample of Steamed Bone Meal contained 1.57 per cent of Nitrogen instead of 10.50 per cent as given in the Statutory Statement. The Statutory Statement on this sample appears to contain a printers' error as a steamed bone meal cannot have a nitrogen content of 10.5 per cent.

A sample of Ten Day Fertiliser contained only 4.69 per cent of Potash instead of 6 per cent as stated in the guarantee, showing a deficiency in Potash of 1.31 per cent.

A sample of Tomato Fertiliser contained Soluble Phosphoric Acid in excess of the guarantee containing 11.48 per cent instead of 10 per cent as stated.

One sample of Dried Blood contained only 10.21 per cent of Nitrogen instead of 10.98 per cent as stated in the statutory statement and thus showed a slight deficiency in nitrogen.

The remaining ten samples of Fertilisers conformed or practically conformed to their respective guarantees.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HUGH CHILDS,

Public Analyst.

Section H.

Report of the Canal Boats Inspector.

Ouse Navigation Offices,

Naburn Locks,

York,

5th March, 1956

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as Inspector of Canal Boats for the City of York, for the year ending December, 1955.

There has been no change in the number of Canal Boats on the Register, neither have any new Certificates or Duplicates been issued.

The number of Canal Boats on the Register on 31st December, 1955 was 305. Of these 210 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, or are not now used as dwellings, 51 vessels are not now traceable, and 34 of the registered vessels are regularly employed in this District.

The number of Canal Boat Inspections made during the year was 32.

The number of male persons on board as crew was 64.

The vessels inspected were in good condition as to repairs and cleanliness. No cases of infectious diseases were on board, or have been reported.

No contravention of the Regulations were observed, and the vessels' equipment complied with the requirements regarding Canal Craft.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Signed—W. D. FEWSTER.

Section I.

Miscellaneous.

(i) Registration of Nursing Homes.

Total Nursing Homes in the City					..	..	..	..	7
					No. of Beds				
					Maternity	Other			
No. 16 Mount Parade	..	..	..	..	5	—			
Purey Cust Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	4	18			
“Ivy Dene”, Front Street, Acomb	..	..	..	..	—	12			
Nunthorpe Nursing Home, Nunthorpe Avenue				..	—	9			
“Howe Hill” Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	6	4			
“Oakdene” Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	—	13			
Heworth Moor House	..	..	..	..	14	—			
“Victoria” Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	3	3			

The supervision of nursing homes, including maternity homes, is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Nursing Agency.

The Purey Cust Nursing Home was re-registered in respect of a nursing agency operated under the Nurses Act, 1943, for a period expiring on 31st December, 1956.

(ii) National Health Service Executive Council for the County Borough of York.

I am indebted to the Clerk of the Council for the following information:—

Chairman: Councillor Frank Wright.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Saville, J.P.

Alderman E. L. Keld, J.P., Councillors L. Buckle, F. E. Coates, A. M. H. De Burgh, A. E. Hopper, I. G. Wightman and J. M. Wood, Doctors D. A. Geddes-Brown, H. O. Chisholm, J. S. Dudgeon, C. D. Hanham, F. W. J. Platts H. Royle and S. J. Smith, Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P., Messrs. B. Brooke, V. B. Ditcham, F. H. Morgan Cave, C. A. Price, G. O. Nelson, F. W. Nicholson, P. N. L. Terry and S. Harland.

Clerk of the Council: Mr. J. Pearson.

Offices: 133, Holgate Road, York. Telephone 22542.

At the end of the year the Council's List contained the names of 55 Doctors (1 employing an assistant), 28 Dentists and 1 assistant, 2 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 17 Ophthalmic Opticians, 2 Dispensing Opticians, 43 Chemists and 7 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1955, was 626,512.

34,280 persons received dental treatment under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1955, and 15,328 persons had their eyes tested during the same period.

(iii) **Epileptics and Spastics.**

No special provision is made for epileptics and spastics by the Health Authority, but all services provided for the general community are available for these groups.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer to the Welfare Committee. This facilitates liaison between the three departments.

Epileptics.

Number in Mental Hospital	..	..	23	{	Awaiting accommodation in Colony	..	1
				{	Awaiting accommodation in Part III..	..	—
Number in Colonies or Homes	..	..	3				
Number in Part III	..	..	10				
Number in St. Mary's Hospital	..	..	7		1 child.		
				{	Awaiting Rehabilitation	..	.. —
				{	Working in Remploi	..	.. 4
Known number to be at home	..	..	32	{	Known in other employment	..	.. 4
				{	Attending Social Craft Centre	..	.. 2
					Awaiting Work	..	.. 2
					Known to Ministry of Labour	..	.. 6
			—				
			75				
			—				

Social Craft Centre—St. Sampson's Hall.

This Centre, run principally for physically handicapped, is attended by several epileptics who also join in all social activities arranged. The experiment is working satisfactorily.

Spastics.

Spastic children at home and receiving					Attending Occupation Centre	..	7
treatment	..	..	..	29	Attending Fulford E.S.N.	..	3
Adults	..	..	..	11			

Treatment Centre—89a The Mount.

This was opened officially on 30th October, 1954, and is giving treatment to about 23 York children and approximately a further 10 cases out of York. The Centre is administered by a general committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Henderson, the Paediatrician, with representatives from the Council and from the York Parents Group, which is affiliated to the National Spastic Society. Money has been raised voluntarily and a grant given by the Rown-tree Village Trust for the provision of equipment and a full-time physio-therapist for two years. There is now a part-time Speech Therapist and full-time Play Therapist on the staff. The Ambulance Service provides transport and a grant has been made by the Corporation.

Maternity Medical Services provided, 1st January, 1955 to 31st December, 1955.

Description of Services Provided	By General Practitioner Obstetricians	By other G.P.'s to persons on their lists	Total
1 (a) No. of cases in which complete maternity medical services provided	594	16	610
(b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement	462	14	476
2 No. of cases in which Period I only provided ..	194	5	199
3 (a) No. of cases in which Period II only provided ..	26	2	28
(b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement	6	—	6

(iv) Medical Examinations.

Medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health of 26 contacts of infectious disease, who were food workers.

Routine Staff Examinations:—

Department.	No.
Health	40
City Engineer's	9
Children	7
Welfare	18
Police	9
Town Clerk's	1
Housing and Estates	2
Treasury	8
City Architect's	5
Public Library	3
Civil Defence	1
Fire Service	1
Art Gallery	1
Weights and Measures	1
Appointments with other Authorities ..	4
	<hr/>
	110
	<hr/>
Referred to Specialists	1
Rejects or deferred appointments ..	2

(v) Meteorology.

The following report has been furnished by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society:—

Meteorology.—Honorary Curator: Mr. A. Wentworth Ping, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc.

Record: Mr. A. Colley.

Statistics of Station: Longitude $1^{\circ} 5' W.$; Latitude $53^{\circ} 57' N.$; height above mean sea level, 56 feet.

Rainfall.—Rain or snow fell to the amount of 19.38 inches as against 30.47 inches for the year 1954, a decrease of 11.09 inches and 5.25 inches below the average of 24.63 inches for the preceding 50 years. The wettest months were December, 2.69 inches, and June 2.37 inches. The driest months were August 0.59 inches, and July, 1.04 inches. The heaviest fall of the year occurred on 19th June when 0.76 of an inch was recorded.

Temperature.—Temperature ranged from $83^{\circ} F.$ on 14th, 16th and 23rd July to $15^{\circ} F.$ on 20th February; the range of temperature for 1955 being $68^{\circ} F.$ against $60^{\circ} F.$ for 1954. The mean temperature for the year (mean of max. and min.) was $49.2^{\circ} F.$ against $48.8^{\circ} F.$ for 1954. August $64.8^{\circ} F.$ and July, $64.4^{\circ} F.$ gave the highest means, and February and January were the lowest with $34.3^{\circ} F.$ and $36.7^{\circ} F.$ respectively.

Barometer.—A mean pressure of 1015.1 millibars (29.98 inches) (1000 millibars=29.53 inches of mercury at M.S.L. (Corrected for diurnal variations) has been recorded as against 1011.8 millibars (29.88 inches) for 1954. April gave the highest mean with 1021.8 millibars (30.17 inches) and February the lowest with 1005.5 millibars (29.69 inches). The highest reading of the barometer of 1038.7 millibars (30.67 inches) was taken on 16th and 19th November, and the lowest 978.0 millibars (28.88 inches) on 15th December. The extreme range was therefore 60.7 millibars (1.79 inches) as compared with 76.4 millibars (2.25 inches) in 1954. All readings corrected to M.S.L.

Winds.—Observations of winds at 9 a.m. G.M.T. show that during 1955 “strong” winds (force 4—8 Beaufort scale) were recorded on 62 days against 87 days in 1954. The winds observed were N.W. 83; W. 55; S. 53; S.W. 49; N.E. 39; S.E. 37; N. 33; E. 16.

Thunder, Snow and Hail.—Thunder was heard on 8 days against 13 days in 1954; snow or sleet fell on 31 days against 14 days, and hail was recorded on 5 days against 1 day the previous year.

Sunshine.—Sunshine, recorded at Bootham School, amounted to 1610.7 hours as against 1141.0 hours in 1954, an increase of 469.7 hours and according to available records was the sunniest year since 1884.

(vi) Purey Cust Funds.

The grant from the Purey Cust District Nursing Funds was again used to run a chiropody clinic for aged and necessitous cases, and to provide a convalescent holiday for some for whom no facilities were available under other schemes.

(vii) Chiropody.

Eighty-seven sessions were held during the year, at which 329 patients were treated, with a total attendance of 764. Eighty-seven new patients were seen.

An application to the Minister of Health for permission to run this service under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act was refused, and we are grateful to the Purey Cust Nursing Association for financing this service.

Convalescent Scheme.

Thirty cases were sent for convalescent holidays under the Purey Cust Scheme. It has proved of great value to have access to a voluntary fund for patients suffering from incurable diseases, as these are not eligible to be sent to a Convalescent Home under the Authority's scheme. Even the kindest of relatives become fatigued with years of nursing and they benefit as much as the patient by being relieved of their charge for a short time.

We would again like to express our thanks to the Purey Cust Committee for their help.

(viii) National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

Three cases were dealt with under the above section during the year. Other cases where a practitioner had asked the Local Authority to intervene, were persuaded to go into hospital voluntarily.

(ix) Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

	Cause of Disability				
	Catar-act	Glau-coma	Retro-lental Fibro-plasia	Senile Macular degeneration due to arterio-sclerosis	Other
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) or Section F.1 of Forms B.D. 8 recommends:—					
(a) No treatment	5	1	1	3	8
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	9	1	—	2	7
(c) Other treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	7	1	—	2	7

Ophthalmia neonatorum.

Total number of cases notified during the year . . . Nil

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